

# The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny and cool today; cloudy tonight. Rain tomorrow. Temperature range: today 30-45; Sunday 39-50. Details on page 49.

All the News  
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IN LEBANON: Residents of Kobbayat, a Christian village, weep over the bodies of three children killed during a rocket attack by Moslems. About 10 people have died and 20 are wounded in fighting that began Thursday. Palestine Liberation Army, acting as a truce-enforcing unit, intervened to halt the shooting.

## SALES OF HOMES BY RACE ALLEGED IN A BERGEN SUIT

### Englewood Joins Plaintiffs Charging Dealers With Steering Customers

By RONALD SULLIVAN  
A coalition of open-housing advocates that includes an entire Bergen County municipality, Englewood, will file a class action civil complaint in Federal District Court in Newark today accusing most of the county's real-estate brokers of perpetuating a racially segregated suburban housing market.



IN FLORIDA: Gov. George C. Wallace received flowers yesterday at Homestead Air Force Base . . .



... while Ronald Reagan toured Miami. Details of the candidates' day and other political news are on page 30.

## CITY URGED TO CUT TRANSIT, COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AID

### Citizens Budget Panel Calls for \$400 Million Reduction in \$800 Million Outlays

#### HIGHER FARE POSSIBLE

#### Kummerfeld Promises New Economies, but Objects to Halt in Capital Spending

By PETER KIHSS  
The Citizens Budget Commission proposed yesterday cutting \$400 million in city spending for transit subsidies, the City University and municipal hospitals rather than making across-the-board cuts that might affect police and fire protection, sanitation, health and public schools.

Such a slash in the budget starting July 1 would be about half the present city tax support for the three functions, now estimated by the civic group as \$800 million a year. But unless \$300 million in transit subsidies for such purposes as transit policemen and reduced fares for the elderly and school children are replaced by other sources, it would mean a higher fare.

In a long reply to the group's latest report, Donald D. Kummerfeld, the city's Budget Director-designate, said the city had already acted, as of Jan. 30, to achieve \$99 million in annual economies toward a total of \$200 million by June 30.

Capital Spending Defended  
Mr. Kummerfeld said that the city would propose "substantial new economies in many areas" in the coming budget and that these would be detailed for the State Emergency Financial Control Board. He objected that the Citizens Budget Commission suggestion to "stop all capital budget financing" would, in many instances, cost the city more in damages and other costs and losses than completion of the projects.

The watchdog civic group's report said that Mayor Beame's latest deficit estimate, on Feb. 13, indicated that cuts of \$412 million in programs supported by city taxes would be needed in each of the next two budget years.

### Wright Patman, 82, Dean of House, Dies

By EILEEN SHANAHAN  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, March 7—Representative Wright Patman of Texas, the dean of the House of Representatives and former chairman of its Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing, died today of pneumonia at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center in Maryland. He was 82 years old.

Mr. Patman, a Democrat, had served in the House continuously since 1929 and his career in Congress was the fourth longest in the nation's history.

In Wright Patman, the root of all evil was the concentration of economic power in the hands of a small number of bankers, business executives and government officials. He spent his life trying to expose the evils and restrict the power, and his record contained many

Continued on Page 23, Column 1



Associated Press  
Wright Patman

## Pension Plans Canceled By 5,500 Small Companies

### By ROBERT LINDSEY

Special to The New York Times  
LOS ANGELES, March 6—The fringe benefit because of setbacks caused by the recession. But many of the companies that canceled pension programs said they had done so because of the costs of complying with the Federal Pension Reform Act of 1974, which established complex new regulations governing pension plans to eliminate widely reported abuses in the private pension system.

"I had no choice," said Thomas Logan, president of Houston's Metro Builders and Hardware Company. "It was either keep the plan or keep the company." He added that the cost of continuing the pension plan for his 21 employees would have jumped from \$15,000 annually to \$32,000. His reaction was typical of executives of many smaller companies who were interviewed about their decisions to cancel pension plans.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, and

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

## WARNING SOUNDED BY POSTAL CHIEF

### Reshaping of System Urged to Meet 'Economic Reality' and Prevent Collapse

#### By ERNEST HOLSENDOLPH

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, March 7—Postal service in the United States must be reshaped to conform to new "economic reality" or the vast system will be destroyed, Postmaster General Benjamin F. Bailar says in a speech he is to make tomorrow.

Piecemeal cost cutting, such as the campaign to close excess post offices, will not assure the long-term viability of the \$11 billion postal service, Mr. Bailar says. The text of his remarks, to be delivered before the Economic Club of Detroit, was made available here today.

The chief problem, he said, is that postal business is drying up at the very time that operating expenses are increasing, and this unfavorable trend is likely to continue.

"Our mail volume for 1974, slightly over 90 billion pieces, will probably stand forever as our peak," he said, "for we

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

## Envoy Touring Cambodia Finds a No-Wage System

### By ROSS H. MUNRO

Special to The New York Times  
PEKING, March 7—Cambodia's leaders to force people out of the cities to work in the rice fields.

Mr. Bjork said that wherever he went in Cambodia he saw "enormous numbers of young people with machine guns or other guns." They were guarding the streets of the capital, Phnom Penh, and numerous checkpoints in the countryside.

"Around Phnom Penh you could see youngsters marching, all of them with a hoe and a spade, some of them also carrying a gun," the Swedish diplomat continued. "I got the very strong impression that the regime has active support from this kind of young person."

Mr. Bjork and a delegation of diplomats from third-world countries were accompanied by a military escort when they traveled in the countryside. In the capital, he said, it was virtually impossible to walk around freely because he was followed by armed security men and denied entry into some districts. "You are immediately struck by the empty streets,"

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

## ON COMMENTS AT ON ECONOMY

### rted to Press Cairo for es to Attract Private merican Investors

#### By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times  
CAIRO, March 7—Secretary of the Treasury William E. French III praised President Anwar Sadat of Egypt today as an "American vision" for having "broken the Soviet Union" and "liberalized Egypt's economy."

American, speaking at a conference after a three-day visit, also said that the United States would give Egypt \$1 billion in economic and technical assistance in this and next fiscal years. The amount of aid had previously reported from Washington.

Simon earlier visited Syria, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. President Sadat had obtained large-scale financial backing from oil-producing Arab states here said that Mr.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

## Security Blacks Out Oil Meeting

### PANAMA CITY, Fla., March 7—Top officials of the four American partners in the Arabian American Oil Company met today with Saudi Arabia's oil minister to discuss final arrangements for Saudi takeover of the petroleum production giant.

Guards armed with shotguns patrolled the resort where the negotiations were conducted.

The meeting was expected to continue for as long as four days and a well informed source who confirmed the Aramco negotiations said, "there could be a signing" of a final takeover.

The sources said the meeting was not related in any way to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, as was speculated earlier.

About 50 executives and aides of Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobil conferred with Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister.

Sheik Yamani's presence inspired the tightest security precautions ever seen in this

Continued on Page 40, Column 5



William E. Simon, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, meeting with President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt in Cairo yesterday. At center is Vice President Husni Mubarak.

## Protests Rising on Curbs in India

### By PAUL GRIMES

America are sharply divided over Mrs. Gandhi's state of emergency. Some support it, some oppose it and many others seem unable to make up their minds. Generally speaking, however, Indians in America constitute an educated and sophisticated community—in sharp contrast to most people in India.

The first known official Indian action against a leader of those in America who fervently oppose the emergency was taken last week. Anand Kumar, a 28-year-old graduate student at the University of Chicago, was officially notified that his four-

## Collaboration and Complex Techniques Led to Discovery of Curare in Tissues

### By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN

The identification of curare in a patient involved in the Dr. X case resulted from an extraordinary collaborative effort by doctors and scientists in New Jersey and New York who tested specimens from bodies that had been exhumed 10 years after death—one of the longest intervals known to pathologists.

On the basis of the curare identification that was disclosed yesterday, the Dr. X case seems likely to become one of the most widely discussed episodes in the annals of medicine. And it is an episode so bizarre as to rival the imagination of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, himself trained as a physician.

When the medical detectives in the Dr. X case began their work, nothing in their own experience or in the medical literature told them if curare could be detected in decom-

posed bodies so long after it was injected. Neither did the investigators know if the bodies would have been sufficiently well-preserved to make the effort worthwhile.

But over the last two months, pathologists, toxicologists, dentists, anesthesiologists and immunologists in the two states have used a variety of techniques, ranging from the most basic—fingerprints, dental impressions and x-rays—to the most advanced, including some that had not been fully developed or commonly available at the time the patients died a decade ago.

These investigators relied on tissues obtained at the exhumations of five patients who died suddenly and mysteriously at Riverdale Hospital in Gradel, N.J., to check on the accuracy of the originally cited causes of death and to determine if there was any validity to the suspicions raised by the

Bergen County Prosecutor was injected. Curare has been found in the tissues of the first body exhumed and appears to be present in other bodies as well, but the tests on all exhumed bodies have not been completed, according to law enforcement sources.

Continued on Page 49, Column 1

FAST SIDE  
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# Tinder-Box Tokyo Is Mobilized Against Fire Threat

By ANDREW H. MALCOLM  
Special to The New York Times  
TOKYO, March 7—Sachiko Kojima cannot expect her husband to be home much these days. And neither can Kozue Ogata, because this is March and in Japan the wife of every fireman knows well what March means.

It means more fires than in any other month as the chill late-winter winds whip in off the ocean to dry out the wood that makes the homes for most of Japan's millions.

Inside walls of wood and paper, families huddle on straw mats around heaters run on kerosene or gas. In some, charcoal hibachis glow close to the floor while cooking oils bubble above.

With most of this island's 31 million housing units jammed but an arm's length apart, the danger of holocaust always hangs near. The threat of fire here is an integral part of life. It is so feared that arson is a capital offense.

No major city in the world is more susceptible to fiery disaster than Tokyo, which has been destroyed by flames five times in its turbulent history. Yet through a combination of a well-organized fire department, strict training of firemen and a thorough public fire-prevention program, Tokyo for all its incendiary potential last year had just slightly more than half the number of fire deaths that New York had.

However, this year, a particularly dry one, has started off worse than others and so across this city's 224 square miles, fire prevention weeks—Feb. 29 thru March 13—have brought renewed warnings of the danger of fire.

Banners hang from apartment houses and in subways urging strict fire precautions, posters of orange flames blanket bulletin boards, loudspeakers blare fire warnings and firemen visit classrooms.

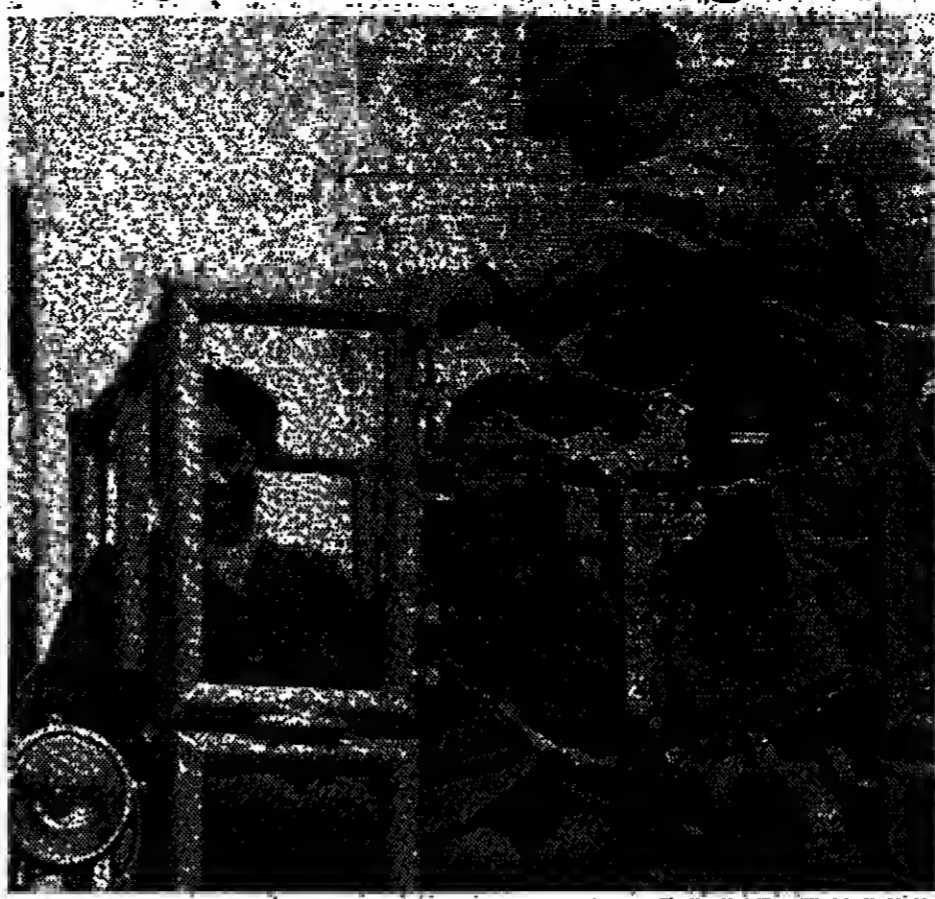
"So Far, a Very Bad Year"  
At the Yaguchi fire station, Chief Yasuo Yuasa organizes his 223 professional fire fighters, scores of volunteer marshals and several hundred, which in 1975 have already killed two neighborhood residents. "So far, it is a very bad year," says the chief.

His fire station, one of 74 in Tokyo, covers almost three square miles in south Tokyo, an area roughly 14 percent the size of Manhattan. In it there are 120,000 people in 23,500 structures ranging from multi-story apartment houses to hundreds of wooden shanties.

Wooden housing is widespread here because it is cheaper and withstands the strains of earthquakes better. But it also adds to Tokyo's history of fire. In 1601, 1657 and 1772 Tokyo, then called Edo, was virtually destroyed by flames. It happened again after the great 1923 earthquake. During World War II, 31 years ago Tuesday night, more than 100 United States B-29's rained incendiary bombs over the southern sector of Tokyo for hours and fire claimed more victims that night—124,000—than the first atom bomb did five months later at Hiroshima.

Linked by an orange phone to a central dispatcher, the Yaguchi station is a modern two-story structure with the traditional firemen's pole. The station's men have fought 18 fires so far this year. Some were minor. In one, a drunkard became so angered at a lowered bamboo railroad crossing gate that he tore it apart and set it ablaze.

But others were fatal. One afternoon Reiko Shimabashi, a dependent 19-year-old, poured gasoline on her body and lit a match. The resulting blaze killed her, con-



Women enjoy a ride on the rescue ladder during a demonstration by Yaguchi firemen.

sumed the garage and threatened nearby homes. And Setsuko Kimura, a 41-year-old partially paralyzed stroke victim, spilled kerosene on his straw tatami mat floor while refilling his portable room heater. When he lit the heater, the floor ignited too. And he could not escape.

Already the Yaguchi station has had seven more fires than this time last year and as many deaths as in all of 1975. Citywide last year Tokyo had 7,842 fires—the second worst postwar year—with 149 deaths versus New York City's 54,214 fires and 250 dead. The major fire cause here still is careless smoking.

## Tokyo Fire Data And New York's

Special to The New York Times  
TOKYO, March 7—The following 1975 figures were gathered from the fire departments of their respective cities:

	TOKYO	NEW YORK
Population	8.7 million	7.8 million
Fire Dept.	1,112	1,112
Area	224 sq. miles	300 sq. miles
No. of Fires	7,842	54,214
No. of Deaths	149	250
Estimated Fire Damage	\$2.8 billion	\$1.3 billion

\*Tokyo figures cover all 23 wards, but the entire prefecture.

The problem of false alarms is nothing like that of New York but it has grown somewhat. The Yaguchi district's false alarms last year increased 50 percent—from two up to three.

To combat fires, Tokyo has 17,084 shoboshi, or firemen, like Mrs. Kojima's husband, Haruo. After six months' training at monthly salaries start at \$330 and can grow to \$1,800 plus allowances and two months' bonus annually. The men work one nine-hour shift followed by 12 hours off and then one 24-hour shift followed by one day off. At busy times they work longer.

"We know it is a very dangerous job, but my wife understands and she is used to that way of life," said Mr. Kojima, who has been a fireman for 18 years.

"Sometimes I feel fear for fire," added his friend, Toshikazu Ogata, "but we have a lot of training." There are, for instance, 40 minutes of calisthenics daily, regular alarm drills in silver heat-reflecting coats, and the physically demanding firemen's clubs for baseball, mountain climbing, judo and kendo, a form of fencing with bamboo swords.

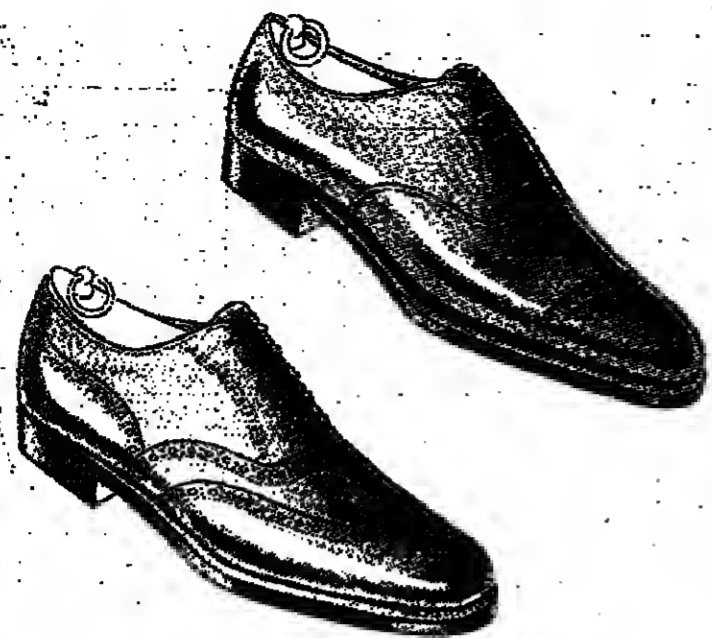
carts wheeled down the road and ladders are used to reach a hole in the flimsy walls.

These days there is no Western-style housing without straw mats. But multi-story buildings—there are over 20 stories now—climb beyond the reach of ladders. Fire hydrants are under sidewalk covers. But along ground along the streets of Tokyo, perhaps the world's largest collection of villages, authorities in Japan's 47 prefectures have 63,000 hand fire extinguishers in glass cases. They are hardly ever used.

Last year's fire prevention week was directed by the Yaguchi station's chief, who began when tempura cooking oil splattered out of the A Unique Prevention System. At the station the workers get first-aid tips and fire prevention lessons. They learn to know the emergency fire telephone number, which has been in use nationwide since 1929.

But just to make sure the chance of fire is minimized, the Japanese have developed over the centuries a form of fire prevention called the shoboshi, the unterm fire warden.

Every night in every town these men walk through the narrow streets at bedtime. With each step they push two hollow sticks together to enter burning structures as quickly as possible. That is one reason why the average fire here damages only 270 square feet. Often the water from the tiny hose is asleep safely.



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(right) Straight-tip model in black or brown calfskin, \$65  
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Apr 11 1976

### Rome Socialists Favor Communist Ties

By ALVIN SHUSTER  
Special to The New York Times

ROME, March 7—The Socialist Party tonight pledged itself to work for an alliance with Italy's Communists and to push the dominant Christian Democrats into the opposition.

Backing away from an earlier stand, Francesco De Martino, the Socialist leader, told delegates to his party's congress that their goal should be a "leftist" majority. On Wednesday, the first day of the meeting, the 68-year-old leader stressed working for new relations with the Christian Democrats, who have governed Italy for 30 years.

Speaker after speaker among the 865 delegates, however, attacked the Christian Democrats and criticized suggestions of working with them. And so today Mr. De Martino played down any new links with the dominant party and played up the idea of working with the Communists, Italy's second largest party.

#### Back Away From Earlier Opposition to Any Leftist Coalition

But their new stress on links with their old rivals, the Communists, would be of concern to American officials, who have told European Socialists that they oppose such coalitions.

There was no firm indication tonight whether the Socialist position would result in a new government crisis for the Christian Democrats, who now have one-party minority administration. For the time being it would appear that the Socialists will continue to abstain on crucial votes in Parliament and allow the Christian Democrats to continue in power.

A government crisis now might lead to new elections, a year ahead of schedule. The Communists could well emerge from such voting as the nation's largest party, perhaps with enough seats to form a majority government with the Socialists if both parties agreed.

Moreover, Mr. De Martino noted in his concluding speech, the Socialists, who have 61 seats in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies, are also worried about domination by the Communists, who hold 179 seats. He suggested that it would be best if the Socialists increased their strength in future elections before moving into a formal relationship with the Communists.

Still, the Socialist leader left no doubt that the long-term goal of the party should be to govern with the Communists in a coalition. He said that the party strategy was to create a majority of the left that will relegate the Christian Democrats to the opposition, as is the case, for example, in Belgium and the Netherlands.

During the four-day meeting one delegate proposed the creation of a special headquarters for weekly meetings between the Socialists and the Communists. Mr. De Martino rejected the idea, saying that existing contacts were adequate.

The next political question here is the stand of the Christian Democrats and their efforts to regain voters switching to other parties. Their party congress will be held in two weeks.

#### 47 Rightists Indicted

MILAN, Italy, March 7 (AP)—Forty-seven persons, including two members of Parliament, have been indicted on charges of having attempted to revive the outlawed Fascist Party of World War II, a state prosecutor announced today.

Trial was set for April 6, although the court needs authorization from Parliament to proceed against the two legislators, Francesco Servello and Francesco Petronio, who are members of the rightist Italian Social Movement.



Francesco De Martino, Socialist Party leader, acknowledges cheers of delegates to meeting in Rome. At right is Sandro Pertini, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

### French Left Reports Gain in Local Voting

JAMES F. CLARITY  
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, March 7—The French opposition appeared to have made some political gains in nationwide local elections.

Communist Party officials said their candidates made a net gain of 10 or 12 percent in the seats for seats in relatively unimportant and insignificant local General Councils in 107 subdivisions known as cantons.

Communists emphasized the apparent gain was due by the union of the Left, political pact made between Communists and Socialists.

Analysts said the Communist gain was due to the political grouping of Gaullists and centrist candidates by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, an Independent Republican. The Gaullists' support, on the basis of the incomplete results, to have lost more than the centrist did.

Concession by Marchais, the Communist Party leader, emphasized that the apparent gains made by the united leftist coalition, but conceded that the largest gain seemed to have been made by the Socialists. He expected the Communist to improve their position in runoff elections next Sunday in undecided contests.

Officials of the President's Independent Republican acknowledged the leftists but emphasized that might be based on the local individualism — or ariness — of the electorate, purely local issues. The leftists made no immediate substantive comment on the results.

Normally the cantonal elections are minor affairs in the life of the country. In weeks, however, the parties, sensing a drop in popular support for President Giscard d'Estaing and his centrist-Gaullist majority in Parliament, have been contending for the local halloing as a true indicator of national feeling.

President has characterized elections as not politically significant. The cantons usually elect the lowest level of local officials.

Analysts said that any political significance in the local elections would be evident only after the second round of voting, next Sunday. In the second round, voting is restricted to the candidates who polled the most votes in the first round.

French political strategists felt that if the leftist parties won a considerable number of local General Council seats traditionally held by Gaullists or moderate centrist, the results would be used by the leftist opposition to predict that it would gain even greater victories in municipal elections next year and in the nationwide voting for the National Assembly, or Parliament, in 1978. No presidential election is scheduled before 1981.

In the day's elections, some 17 million people were eligible to vote to fill 1,863 General Council seats. These councils' duties are limited to consulting on budgetary and public-service matters with the powerful prefect, or governor, who is appointed by the national Government as the chief executive of France's departments, or districts. Half of the council members in each departmental subdivision, or canton, were to be elected either this time or in runoffs next Sunday in 94

of the 95 departments. There was no halloing in the Paris Department, which has a separate system of local government.

Traditionally, the French abstain in relatively large numbers — up to 45 percent — from cantonal elections. Today, a cool but sunny day in much of the country, the elections competed for attention with the opening of the trout season.

Also by tradition, many of the General Councilors are either prominent local persons, like village mayors, doctors and notaries public, or they are politicians who also hold higher offices such as those of National Assembly deputy or Cabinet minister. Today eight of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Cabinet ministers and 31 members of the National Assembly were candidates.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appeared at a polling place in the village of Chamonat, in central France, where he owns a chateau. "I am voting three times," he said smiling, as he placed three ballots in the box, explaining that the two others were for his father and mother.

Analysts said that any political significance in the local elections would be evident only after the second round of voting, next Sunday. In the second round, voting is restricted to the candidates who polled the most votes in the first round.

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# BERGDORF GOODMAN

WASHINGTON, March 7—Secretary of State A. Kissinger says there is "no problem" about saving it if he is impaired by Ford's effectiveness.

Kissinger, in an interview published in U.S. News and World Report, responded to questions that he might be "politically liable" to the President's health.

He said, "If it got to a point where he felt that his effectiveness was hampered by his presence, then there would be no problem about his resignation."

He said that attacks on the President's health policy becoming personalized against him "because I'm the only well known person who is an election because people with a certain strength are inevitable."

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# A Farming Center in Portugal Says the Revolution Has Brought Hard Time

By MARVINE HOWE  
Special to The New York Times

OLALHAS, Portugal, March 2—The day was warm and the cherry trees were in bloom but this prosperous old farm center in central Portugal appeared deserted.

"The women are in the fields and the men have gone to the city," José Firmo, explained. Mr. Firmo, a 20-year-old hotel clerk in the nearby city of Tomar, frequently comes to see his family in Olalhas.

His sister, Maria Dos Anjos, a strongly built woman of 30, came up with a heavy basket of fodder on her head.

"Life is harder for us country women since the revolution," she said, "we have to do all the hoeing and even harvest olives because there are no men left."

**In Construction Industry**  
Her husband, Manuel do Carmo Rosa, works as a mason in Entroncamento, south of here.

The men of Olalhas parish have traditionally gone to nearby cities to work in the construction industry. But there were always some who stayed behind to help with the heavy farm work.

Things changed after the military coup of April 25, 1974, overthrew the former right-wing regime. The revolutionary leaders doubled farm wages. This meant most of the small landowners were unable to pay for extra help and so all the farm work was left to wives and daughters.

"We lived better before April 25," said António Firmo, José's father. Mr. Firmo is one of a half-dozen "permanent" men in the vil-

lage of more than 300 inhabitants. He couldn't go into the building industry because of poor health and so stayed on the farm to care for the 40 sheep and 17 goats.

**Meat Too Expensive**  
Mr. Firmo said that the family used to eat fish and meat regularly but now could not afford them. The daily diet is bread and cabbage and homemade cheese.

The produce of the Firmos' 20-acre farm, like that of most of the small and medium-sized farms in the area, is largely for the family's consumption: cabbage, potatoes, grapes for wine. They

sell the olives to a local oil press, but the main income comes from the animals. Mr. Firmo estimated that they earned about \$2,700 a year from the wool, meat and cheese.

"Agrarian reform has meant nothing to us," Mr. Firmo said bitterly. The Agrarian Reform Institute has no representative in the area and has done nothing about setting up cooperatives and giving farmers credit, he said.

He had numerous specific complaints—about low prices for farm products, the lack of transport and the absence of technical assistance.

"We sell berries for 6 or even 4 escudos the kilo here and you pay 30 escudos for them in Lisbon," Mr. Firmo's wife, Maria José, said angrily. "We give broccoli and other greens to the animals because they are so cheap here."

She poured the mixture of goat and sheep milk into the round metal cheese molds. Maria Dos Anjos will take the cheeses to sell in Serra, a mountain village five miles away.

José mentioned to his parents that a group of youths had gotten together to set up a cooperative and

had invited him to join. They already had 100 members and were selling fertilizer to farmers for a low price. They had received no help from the authorities but were determined to make a go of it. They also had plans to set up a recreation center because the village had no meeting hall.

"They're just looking for work," his father said skeptically and added that he would not join the cooperative.

**Villagers Build Fountain**  
The most important improvement in Olalhas since the revolution is the new

fountain, José pointed, adding that it was the villagers who had paid for built it. The village has electricity, but like many in the interior of Portugal does not have running water. The main complaint Olalhas against the revolution is that "it has ruined television," the only form of entertainment in the village. "In the old days we used to have lots of bullfight soccer and plays," António Firmo said in disgust. "There's almost nothing politics."



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Opinion 150

# BRITISH SOUR VIL SERVANTS

## Proud Elite Becomes the Target During Economic Hard Times.

BY T. KILBORN  
New York Times  
ON March 7—For many  
years well-schooled Brit-  
ons is no higher calling  
career behind the imper-  
stone walls of White-  
9-to-5 bastion of the  
Civil Service.

For the first time in memory,  
careers in the Civil  
Service are in jeopardy. The  
service has become  
the target of public spending  
cutbacks, sapping  
the country's productive  
power. It is cutting back on  
spending and on the spend-  
well.

Among the 750,000  
employees, the elite of the  
seven million public-  
workers, often ebbs and  
flows, but it is plunging now,  
and criticism abounds.  
Employees have stopped  
their black govern-  
ment briefcases, said an  
official of the Civil Service De-  
partment, "because they get  
left on the train."

It is used to a lot of  
said William McCall,  
a union representing  
lower grades of civil serv-  
ants, the sustained abuse  
regard to the facts  
is very damaging.

Civil Service is under  
attack because the virtues that  
made it an attractive  
career have made it vulnerable  
in the battered economy.  
Civil servants' pay is such that  
private employers say  
they can't compete. Its pen-  
sion is the most generous  
in the country. And its jobs have  
been secure at a time when  
employment has reached its  
lowest levels in decades.

The management level  
of the Civil Service is a  
select organization. It  
relied on old school ties  
in recruits but now  
grueling battery of writ-  
ten and oral examinations to  
select future officers.

Each year the service admit-  
ted 10 of 2,500 candidates  
for entry level for college  
graduates, the position of ad-  
mission. About  
came from Oxford and  
Cambridge and most were near-  
top of their class.

Why They Apply  
at Jesus College, Cam-  
bridge, Stephen Bampfylde con-  
sidered a number of job offers,  
including one from the Interna-  
tional Business Machines Cor-  
poration. But he said he  
thought I.B.M. was too pater-  
nalistic, and he liked the idea  
of a government career.

Being an able and efficient  
civil servant," he said, "is a  
prerequisite for a free society,  
and a predisposition to-  
ward it." He said he loves  
the job as a social economist  
private secretary to a  
senior secretary in the  
Civil Service Department, but  
criticism has got to him.  
"Self-conscious," he said,  
"numbers of my friends  
quit for that reason.  
I go on so about inflation-  
fears."

The root of the criticism  
is that pay increases early  
and that by the measure  
economists increased  
percent Civil Service  
for everyone under the  
stratum. The new wage-  
scale discrepancies with  
private industry, but  
there was even greater  
loss last year by  
the country's most militant

Civil servants also won a  
program that tied their  
benefits to the rate  
of inflation, assuring them  
of protection from erosion in the  
cost of living that most  
stressed Britons are suf-  
fering from.

10 Increase in Force  
Recently, the Civil Serv-  
ice came under attack  
for swelling and growing at  
an accelerated rate, while  
employment in the private sec-  
tor has been contracting. In  
1975, the Civil Service  
force has increased by

of the growth has  
come from Government de-  
partments creating new agencies,  
the Equal Opportunities  
Commission. But there has also  
been almost imperceptible  
growth in nearly all depart-  
ments. By 1980 the Govern-  
ment wants \$280 million  
from projected Civil  
Service staff costs and esti-  
mates that this could mean  
the loss of 30,000 employees.

It is likely to be rela-  
tively painless. Most of it will  
be attrition. What civil  
servants fear more is that the  
staffs will be frozen  
in a tight economy and demand  
services grow.

Civil servants used  
to be identified by their bow-  
tie and their white shirt and  
they rode to Whitehall,  
the mile long avenue be-  
tween Trafalgar Square and  
St. James's Park. They were  
not an aggressive and  
they tried to protect their  
rights. Labor and Conserva-  
tive governments, they kept  
their thoughts to them-

They are still secretive, but  
the image is  
changing. Nearly all belong to  
the Conservative Party, and this some-  
times makes them take  
on Government poli-  
ticians. The ubiquitous bowler has  
disappeared, and, with higher  
education.

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# Gandhi Regime's Curbs Draw More Protests by Indians Here

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

dians for Democracy, a small but increasingly vocal group organized June 29 in Washington. Mr. Kumar has spoken widely on campuses and elsewhere across the country.

He has called for an end to the state of emergency, the immediate release of all political prisoners in India, the restoration of fundamental rights, and assurances that Mrs. Gandhi will abide by the judicial process. He has had several public oral brushes with Indian diplomats in the United States.

In a recent interview in Washington, the Indian Ambassador, T. N. Kaul, described Indians for Democracy as a "very small group" that had "joined hands with all kinds of subversive elements."

"They are only degrading themselves by washing dirty linen in public," the Ambassador said at his residence.

Mr. Kaul, who tape-recorded the interview, said that Indian citizens who studied or worked in the United States were subject to Indian as well as American law. He said that in "one or two cases," which he did not specify, his Government was considering action.

An Indian Embassy spokesman confirmed in a telephone interview last Thursday that Mr. Kumar had been informed that his scholarship has been withdrawn and he has been advised to return to India. The reason given, the spokesman said, "is that he has not fulfilled the terms of his scholarship, which is to study as a student here, but has been engaging in other activities."

The spokesman declined to specify the "other activities."

**Explanation Sought**

Word of the action against Mr. Kumar was conveyed by an American in New York to a reporter. Reached in Chicago by telephone, Mr. Kumar expressed reluctance to discuss his case, because he said he had written to the Education Minister in New Delhi in the hope of obtaining a full explanation and possibly a reversal.

He said he had first learned of the action when Susan Rettig, adviser to foreign students at the University of Chicago, had shown him a letter that her office had received from Harihar Pawar of the Indian Consulate General in New York.

In a separate telephone interview, Miss Rettig described Mr. Kumar as a "very good student" and indicated that the university might be able to find scholarship funds for him.

Mr. Kumar said that he had telephoned the Indian Embassy on Wednesday and had been told that the Government "wants to know from you which is a convenient date and flight for you to leave the United States so that they can give the ticket." He said that his Indian passport was valid until 1980.

Mr. Kumar said that the only official grounds for revoking an Indian Government scholarship were illness, insufficient academic progress or gross misconduct. He said he felt that none of these applied to him.

**'Point of No Return'**

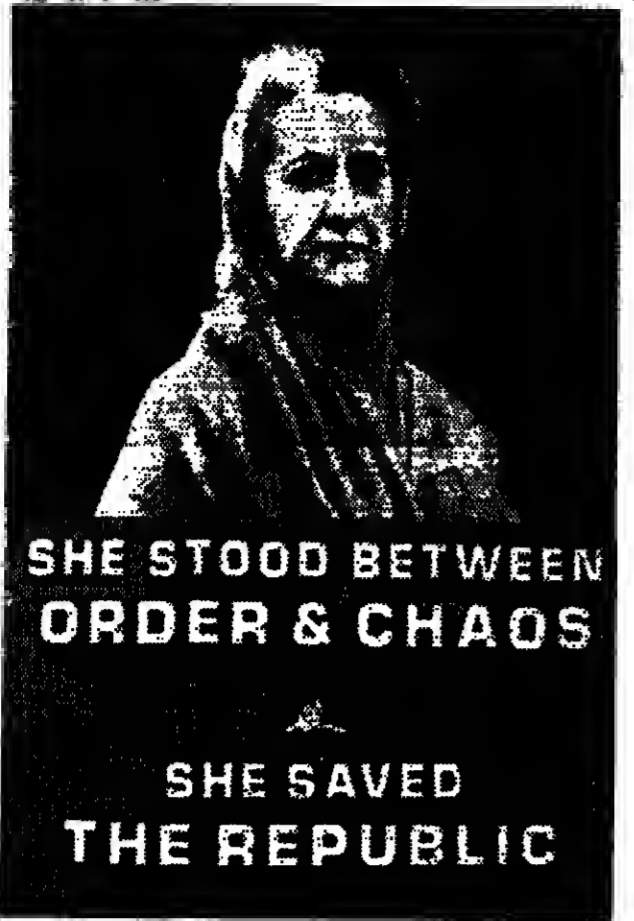
About his outspoken criticism in the United States of his Government, he said:

"I know that I have crossed the point of no return. I feel quite satisfied that the Government of India has now taken notice of my activities. Otherwise, I was really frustrated that we are doing so many things and nobody is taking any notice. So it's kind of gratifying to me personally."

Most of the thousands of Indian students on American campuses have private financing. Some support Mrs. Gandhi and the emergency, so they feel safe. But others, who feel differently, are apprehensive of speaking out.

Many of them were once deeply involved in politics in India, where student movements have frequently been linked to political parties. Many of these students have chosen to remain silent in the United States because of fear that their passports might be revoked or that the Indian Government might choke off their supply of foreign exchange.

Because they hold student visas for the United States, the circumstances under which they may earn money here are severely limited. If they lose stu-



Poster of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi

dent status, they have virtually no option but to return home. The status of the students is far different from that of the estimated 95,000 citizens of India who, according to statistics of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, have permanent-resident status here. As permanent residents, they can work here at will and can become American citizens when they have lived here long enough.

Many of their children were born here, so are American citizens automatically.

Only a small minority of immigrants from India, however, have chosen United States citizenship. One reason that they give for remaining Indians is sentimental attachment to the "old country." A more pressing reason, however, appears to be apprehension about their plight when they grow old.

Many of them worry that they could not get adequate care in the United States and feel that if they return to India they would be secure in the sprawling Hindu families that many of them would rejoin.

As permanent residents of the United States who could become citizens here, they have little directly to fear if they involve themselves in political activity against Mrs. Gandhi. However, many of them are deterred because they fear retaliation against close relatives in India.

**Steps Please Some**

Some, hearing from home about declining prices, greater bureaucratic efficiency and crackdowns against corruption, say they support Mrs. Gandhi and feel that the emergency restrictions are necessary.

Some feel that the now-suppressed opponents of Mrs. Gandhi engaged in political rhetoric too much and had no real solutions to India's basic problem of overwhelming poverty.

But several Indians who have been in their homeland in the last few months have expressed strong, troubled doubt that the restrictions will be only temporary. They fear a lasting dictatorship.

Two recent developments in India appear to have turned substantial Indian sentiment in the United States against Mrs. Gandhi. One was the postponement for at least a year of general elections, which had been scheduled for this month. The other was the Government's suspension, under the emergency, of fundamental human rights guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.

The Indian community in America is totally unrepresentative of the population of India. While the population of India is nearly 70 percent illiterate, the Indian community in America has a very high proportion of scientists, professors, physicians, engineers and businessmen. Many have advanced degrees.

Many originally came here as graduate students and stayed on under immigration laws that were relaxed in the mid-1960's. Many have no political background and would have had minimal political interest if not for the emergency.

Said Dr. F. B. Presswalla, associate medical examiner of New York City: "You know, a doctor carrying a placard is a little unusual."

Yet Dr. Presswalla, originally from Bombay, is a prime mover of Indians for Democracy. Among the other leaders are Mr. Kumar, Ravi Chopra, a graduate student at the Stevens Institute of Technology in

search analyst with the Motorola Corporation.

As an organization, Indians for Democracy subscribes officially to nonviolence. Some individual supporters of the group, however, do not rule out violence if they deem it necessary to change Mrs. Gandhi's Government or oust it. Some supporters are affiliated with staunchly right-wing and even extremist organizations.

**C.I.A. Links Denied**

Leaders of Indians for Democracy are apprehensive of being accused of having links to the Central Intelligence Agency. They deny any connection, and insist that their only income is what members contribute and what is realized from subscriptions to the organization newsletter, *Indian Opinion*.

All direct participants in Indians for Democracy—and the leaders say they are able to muster only about 300 at any given time—are Indian citizens. The group maintains a close touch, however, with such American groups as the American Friends Service Committee, the War Resister's League and remnants of the defunct Indian League of America, which campaigned for the independence that India won from Britain in 1947.

A group that has much greater potential than Indians for Democracy is the 20,000-member Association of Indians in America, headed by Manoranjan Dutta, a professor of economics at Rutgers University and a United States citizen.

Early in the emergency, the association sent a cablegram to Mrs. Gandhi expressing concern. Since then, Dr. Dutta

said, the group has taken "no formal position." It has arranged several meetings to discuss the emergency, but Dr. Dutta said that the membership was divided.

He said that when he had discussed the emergency with Ambassador Kaul, he had been told that as an American citizen, he should direct any complaints at the United States Government, not at India.

"As far as I know," Dr. Dutta said, "the United States Government is being pragmatically silent."

**Gandhi Regime Frees An Opposition Leader**

NEW DELHI, March 7 (Reuters) — One of India's main opposition leaders was released today after more than eight months detention under the internal emergency invoked by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

A Government statement said Charan Singh, chairman of the Bharatiya Lok Dal, or Indian People's Party, had been released, but gave no details.

Mr. Singh, 73 years old, was the second major opposition leader to be freed since Mrs. Gandhi proclaimed the emergency last June.

The first was the pacifist leader, Jaya Prakash Narayan, also aged 73, who was freed four months ago, mainly on the ground of ill health.

newsletters and newspapers, however, notably *India Abroad*, a weekly published in New York, they are at least informing each other of developments among themselves and in India.

"Our best contacts are people who visit India and return here," Anand Kumar said. "They often carry written material with them. We also get a letter about once a week from someone in an Indian jail. And most letters from here that aren't typed or printed get to our friends in India."

**Envoy Travels Widely**

Asked whether Indian officials did not attempt to control the flow of mail, Mr. Kumar replied:

"Since it is not an ideological dictatorship, people in the bureaucracy don't feel that much involved."

To counter dissent in America, Ambassador Kaul has been traveling widely, addressing and meeting with all sorts of groups, both Indian and American. The Indian Government has mailed packets of pamphlets defending the emergency to many Indian homes here.

The embassy in Washington has provided mailing lists to *India Today*, a biweekly news-magazine published in Bombay that staunchly supports the Government. Aiming primarily at Americans of non-Indian origin, the embassy recently distributed a pamphlet defending the emergency, titled "India: June XXVI."

The pamphlet concluded that "democracy in India is far from dead" but "has met the test and has survived" in a way that has meaning to the economic and social problems of India, which are "vastly different" from those of the West.



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### DIANS LIVE TIGHT RULE

From Page 1, Col. 3

is closed; flats look  
by and by you dis-  
is some life, espe-  
outskirts," he said.  
a few are being  
back into the capital  
ated work, he was  
are still only 100,000  
people in the city,  
with the 2.5 million  
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**Forced Into Fields**  
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r. Bjork said. "That is,  
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it out into the rice

gns of the population  
are everywhere, he  
ne former city dwellers  
ists' of peasants who  
quired to shelter them.

**Local Mobilization**  
ountryside is in a state  
al mobilization," Mr.  
aid. Provinces are or-  
into districts, under  
re communes. The low-  
of organization is the  
five. Mr. Bjork said he  
ups of 20,000 to 25,000  
mobilized by district  
ations, digging new or  
irrigation canals and  
dams. The aim is to  
water-control system  
ll insure two or even  
ce harvests a year.  
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on this—getting more  
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the ambassador said.  
odia's leaders envision  
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o build small factories  
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rectly the population of  
and cities, Mr. Bjork said,  
g Phnom Penh to "not  
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**Signs of Starvation**  
d about reports that  
are starving in Cam-  
the envoy replied, "How  
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Bjork and fellow diplo-  
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ent people in the Cam-  
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r and a key figure in the  
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are men who, as  
men, were sent abroad  
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acted very strongly to  
social conditions," the  
envoy said. "They  
ry strong collectivist  
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ong overtone of nation-

### cco Breaks With Algeria ahara Dispute

Morocco, March 7  
—The Moroccan Gov-  
announced to day it  
king off diplomatic re-  
ith Algeria. The action  
er a prolonged dispute  
the two nations over  
e of Western Sahara.  
has disputed the  
of the territory by  
and Mauritania from  
id has supported the  
Front, which is fight-  
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territory.

ouncement by Mo-  
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ocratic Republic, pro-  
ate last month by the  
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muoiqué issued here  
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became the third Af-  
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**Acknowledges Break**  
March 7 (Reuters)  
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statement from the  
Foreign Ministry an-  
recognition of the  
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ago.

**ia Breaks Relations**  
CHOTT, Mauritania  
(Agence France-Presse)  
nia today broke off  
with Algeria over  
Sahara, it was an-  
ere.



*Now*  
is the time to  
shimmer  
in soft pastels



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# Britain and Rhodesia

## London's Quandary: It Fears Attack On Whites but Can't Support Regime

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.  
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, March 7—The prospect of racial warfare in Rhodesia has confronted the British Government with its most painful foreign policy dilemma in years. Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his advisers are certain that Rhodesia's whites, many of whom are related to British subjects, will be overwhelmed if attacked by black Rhodesian guerrillas from staging areas in neighboring black nations, including Mozambique. This could lead to political repercussions here.

At the same time, Mr. Wilson believes—and his spokesmen have so declared in the House of Commons—that Britain cannot help or be seen as the savior of a regime to which it has been fiercely opposed on legal and moral grounds ever since Prime Minister Ian D. Smith declared Rhodesia's independence from Britain in 1965 to prolog the rule of the country's 250,000 whites over six million blacks.

### Mozambique Closes Border

The dilemma was sharpened last Wednesday when Mozambique's President, Samora Machel, closed the country's border with Rhodesia and seized Rhodesian assets. Britain applauded the move as a major step in the effort to apply economic sanctions against Mr. Smith's Government. The next day, after a meeting of the British Commonwealth's sanctions committee, Britain reaffirmed its pledge of May, 1975, to help reimburse Mozambique for any financial hardship it might suffer by closing the border.

### Outcry among Hard-line Conservatives

The outcry among hard-line Conservatives in Parliament was swift, with some accusing the Government of "conniving at the destruction of kinsfolk and comrades in arms." Privately, Mr. Wilson's advisers believe that most people here support the notion of sanctions against the Smith regime, and so far the Conservative leadership has been sympathetic.

### But they are not certain what will happen to this loyalty if revolution comes to Rhodesia and, as one official put it, "people see white throats being cut on their television screens while Britain sits helplessly on the sidelines."

### Negotiated Settlement Sought

Accordingly, the Foreign Office here is still desperately trying to find a negotiated settlement. While he has not said so publicly, it is believed that James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, would like to arrange an agreement under which Mr. Smith would hand over power to the black majority within 12 months. In exchange, the four black presidents of countries surrounding Rhodesia—Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana—would use their influence to hold back the guerrillas.

### Mr. Callaghan is said to be less than optimistic about the chances for a settlement, and not just because of Mr. Smith.

The Foreign Secretary has yet to disclose publicly what he was told by Lord Greenhill, the envoy he sent to Rhodesia two weeks ago to see whether Mr. Smith would come to terms. But Lord Greenhill is said to have reported that although

Mr. Smith said nothing to suggest that he was prepared for a quick transfer of power to the blacks, he was at least growing increasingly aware of his predicament.

A major—and relatively new—reason for Mr. Callaghan's pessimism is his fear that a settlement—even assuming Mr. Smith agreed to one—might not command the allegiance of all of Rhodesia's blacks, including militants led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the guerrillas, who are now believed to number about 16,000. Britain would then find itself party to a settlement that it could not enforce and from which it would win no diplomatic profit among blacks.

### Nyerere's Message

This was certainly the message contained in an interview to this morning's issue of The Observer with the Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, to whom Britain has been looking for support.

The gist of the interview was that Britain would be foolish to preside over negotiations that did not involve the guerrillas, who, Mr. Nyerere said, have begun to organize themselves politically.

He said that it might once have been possible for him and his counterparts in Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana to give assurances to Mr. Callaghan that Rhodesia would be spared bloodshed if it capitulated quickly to the majority blacks. But he said that such assurances were no longer possible because of the emergence of what he called a "third force" in Rhodesian politics—the guerrillas gathered behind the Mozambique borders.

"I want the British to do nothing in Rhodesia," he was quoted as saying. He went on to suggest that Britain would be well-advised to let the Africans themselves bring Mr. Smith to terms.

"We are not enemies of Britain," he said, "we are building the pressure which will deliver Smith to London."

### Business Interests Noted

This sort of talk cannot help but be discouraging to Mr. Callaghan because it seems to suggest that any British effort to find a Rhodesian settlement will be regarded as interference with black Africa's effort to shape its own destiny.

Mr. Callaghan is hearing the same message from a quite different quarter, the British business and financial community. Some businessmen have been telling members of Parliament privately that Britain's long-term commercial ties with the blacks, and that these interests must not be jeopardized by diplomatic efforts that—however well intentioned, and how misperceived they may be by African militants—cast Britain in an unfavorable light.

### One major impediment to Mr. Callaghan's calculations is the South African Prime Minister, John Vorster. With Rhodesia's routes to the Indian Ocean through Mozambique now closed, South Africa provides Mr. Smith with his only secure means of access to world commerce. If these were suddenly closed, officials here believe, Mr. Smith might be forced to come to terms that would satisfy not only the British but black nationalists.



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## Simon, in Egypt, Praises Sadat For Liberalizing the Economy

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

Simon's main objective was to press the Administration's efforts to create conditions here that would attract American private investors.

Up until now American investors have largely stayed away from Egypt because Cairo has not spelled out firm rules on such issues as repatriation of profits and access to hard currency for production needs. Uncertainty about the future of the Egyptian pound, which is highly overvalued, has also been an obstacle.

Legislation enacted since the proclamation of Mr. Sadat's "open door" policy leaves to negotiation on an individual basis many issues vital to a foreign investor. Mr. Simon is known to have urged elaboration of a set of rules that would be applicable in all cases.

American and other specialists involved in discussion with Egyptian authorities are encouraged because President Sadat has begun to give economic policies his personal attention.

Only the President, these specialists say, can provide the impetus to transform Egypt's 25-year-old system of state socialism into a mixed economy in which private capital can play a role.

Three American projects have for many months been on the verge of being signed, specialists here said.

The biggest of them is a tire factory proposed by Goodyear involving an investment of \$50 million to \$100 million, the specialists said. The project is understood to have been held up because the Egyptians have received bids for similar plants from Michelin of France and Dunlop of Britain.

Squibb, the pharmaceutical company, has also been in the

ficial stages of negotiations for several months, as has an unidentified American chemical company.

Mr. Simon, according to other sources, has urged Egyptian officials to clear the way for one major American project in the range of \$50 million to \$100 million that would "prove to the world" that Western industries can function here.

In his own conference Mr. Simon said that he and President Sadat had discussed the idea of "a private-sector Marshall plan." Stimulation of the private sector is the only way Egypt can raise production and the standard of living of its people, he said.

He said that American assistance during the fiscal year 1976, which began last September, would be \$940 million, including food aid, and for fiscal 1977 would be about \$915 million.

### RHODESIA REPORTS ATTACKS ON PLANES

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 7 (Reuters) — Mozambican troops fired on Rhodesian aircraft three times in the last five days, a security forces communiqué said here tonight.

According to the communiqué, the planes were fired on within Rhodesian airspace but were not hit.

The statement gave no further details of the incidents but it was believed here that anti-aircraft weapons were not used.

The communiqué said that six nationalist guerrillas operating from Mozambique had been killed, bringing to 92 the number of guerrillas reported to have died in the last month. It also said that six black Rhodesian civilians had been killed by guerrillas.

Jim M... 150



Ch. 11.15.50

# IS SEEKING ENSIVE ARMS

## m U.S. Put at 40% ime Israel Gets, ess Group Hears

WATON, March 7 (Reu-  
ptian leaders have  
ited States Congress-  
legation that Cairo  
"defensive" arms from  
States and would be  
with 40 percent of  
erica supplies to Is-

legation, a bipartisan  
m the House Interna-  
ations Committee, met  
leaders, including  
Anwar el-Sadat, in  
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report on their talks  
ic today, the delega-  
"Egypt wants to ob-  
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in Palestinian thinking.  
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Representative Thomas  
an, Democrat of Penn-  
chairman of the  
and Relations Commit-  
William S. Broomfield  
gan, the senior Repub-  
the committee, also  
Israel, Iran, Turkey,  
and Yugoslavia, meet-  
leaders in each coun-

### in Opposed to Sale

al to The New York Times  
WIV, March 7—Prime  
Yitzhak Rabin today  
opposed the United  
proposal to sell arms to

he weekly Cabinet  
to Jerusalem. Mr.  
aid that Secretary of  
ory A. Kissinger had  
him of a plan to sell  
0 transport planes to  
hen they last met in  
ton. But the Prime  
said that he had told  
etary flatly that the  
arms to Egypt would  
United States a factor  
erating the arms race  
iddle East.

it ministers were re-  
ubious today about  
inger's assurances to  
ambassador in Wash-  
hat the United States  
considering sales be-  
transport planes. One  
source said that it had  
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d been promised mili-  
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ptian-Israeli interim  
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### urance to Cairo

abin also told the  
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magazine Foreign  
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things about mave  
eam split. It runs  
with equal zest  
Happy-go-lucky.  
afamas never had it so  
long, black football jersey  
loose white sleeves, over loose  
white pants. I can tie the silk crepe de  
chine scarf around my throat or waist.  
In rayon, 4 to 14 sizes.  
The un-stuffy evening dress. Tennis at  
home for the party, but could go to the  
theater, too. It's a regular good time.  
Nice, rounded neckline (I'm  
averse to a little flattery), white  
sleeves with square armholes, a  
silk crepe de Chine  
I'm off on a running  
Each, \$315.  
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phone order

I'm sprinting  
off to meet  
Joan Sibley  
and Dory Coffee  
of Sibley-Coffee,  
and watch the informal  
shopping from 12 to 4  
tomorrow and Wednesday  
March 10. I'm spending  
spring traveling on  
the easy grace of  
Sibley-Coffee's clothes.  
Be matte jerseys that  
have enough  
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I'll be seeing you  
and I'll be seeing you  
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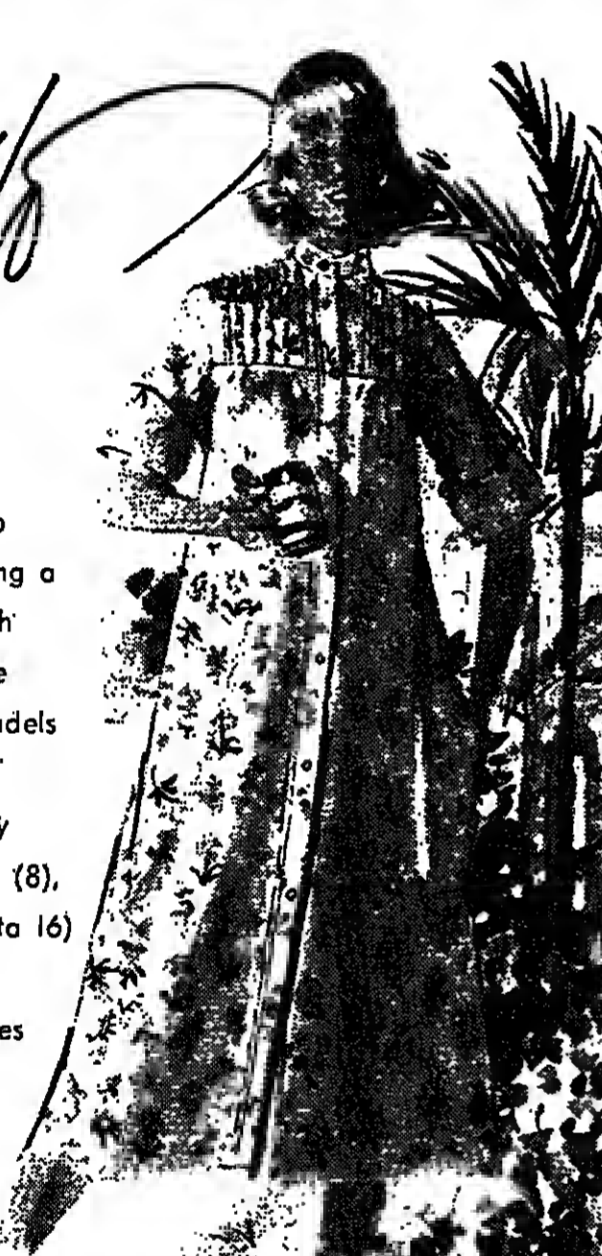
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## WHITLAM ACCUSED OF BAD JUDGMENT

Party Rebukes Leader Over Plan to Get Iraqi Money

CANBERRA, Australia, March 7 (Reuters)—The national executive of Australia's Labor Party today condemned Gough Whitlam, the party's leader in Parliament, for involvement in a proposal to raise \$500,000 from Iraq for party election funds.

Mr. Whitlam, dismissed as Australia's Prime Minister four months ago, was castigated by the party's leadership after a three-day investigation of the Iraqi affair.

The 59-year-old Labor Party leader, who dominated the party until he was dismissed as Prime Minister by the Governor General, Sir John Kerr, last November and then defeated by the leader of the Liberal Party, Malcolm Fraser, in last December's general election, was found to have made "grave errors of judgment" when he became involved in seeking Arab money for the Labor Party's debt-ridden election campaign.

The party leadership also condemned "in the strongest possible terms" the party's optional secretary, David Combe, and an executive member of the Victorian State party, William Hartley, for their roles in the Iraqi affair. The party leadership did not make any recommendations about the positions of the three men.

Inquiry in Parliament  
 Mr. Whitlam faces a further examination of his role as leader of the opposition in Parliament next to conduct their own inquiry.

The party leadership found that Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Combe had entertained a suggestion from Mr. Hartley at the beginning of last year's critical election campaign that there was a possibility of obtaining a large Iraqi donation.

The executive stressed in its statement that the party at no time officially engaged in any negotiations—or would it—to receive Arab funds.

It said that no funds had been received and that neither Mr. Whitlam nor the two other Labor Party officials stood to profit personally from the proposed transaction.

The leadership also declared that one of the three had talked directly about funds with two Iraqi Government officials who flew to Australia early in December.

Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Combe met the Iraqis on Dec. 10—three days before the general election—at the Sydney apartment of Henry Fischer, a 38-year-old businessman.

Mr. Fischer, French-born Australian for whom the police have been searching in Singapore, said in a statement issued through his Sydney lawyers last Wednesday that he had arranged a meeting in his Sydney home between Mr. Whitlam and the Arab officials.

He denied that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss campaign funds. The 30-minute meeting, he said, was to enable an invitation to visit Iraq to be conveyed to Mr. Whitlam by the two Iraqis on behalf of President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

## Moscow Reduces Food Output Targets

By DAVID K. SHIPLER  
 Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, March 7—The Soviet Union has reduced production targets in its food industry for the next five years, apparently as a result of a bad harvest.

According to the final version of the five-year plan published today, the food industry is slated to increase production by 23 to 25 percent by 1980. This is down from the 26 to 28 percent originally called for in the draft of the five-year plan issued last December.

The final version, approved last week by the 25th party congress and published today in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, calls for an increase of only 20 percent in milk and dairy products in the next five years.

The final plan had fewer details than the draft on proposals to increase fish products. However, it did indicate that an effort will be made to increase the production of fish as a substitute for red meat.

Feed Shortages Reported  
 There have been reports in the official press recently of shortages of feed for livestock in various parts of the country, and some Western experts have evidence of excessive slaughtering, especially of hogs and poultry, an apparent response to the prospects of insufficient feed.

The grain harvest last year was only 140 million tons, barely two-thirds of the target and the lowest in a decade. Blamed mainly on drought, under mechanization and administrative inefficiency, the failure has forced Moscow to buy grain from the United States, Canada and Australia.

It also was the apparent cause of the removal this week of the Minister of Agriculture, Dmitri S. Polyansky, from the ruling Politburo. He retained his seat on the Central Committee, but with clearly reduced prestige and influence.

The agricultural difficulties are believed also to have dealt a blow to Soviet efforts to increase livestock herds and push meat consumption up significantly in a country whose meat products lag far behind levels in the West.

In the last five years, an average of 14 million tons of meat were produced annually here, and the plan for the next five years calls for 15 million tons a year, an increase of only 7.1 to 11.4 percent.

In all other major aspects, a line-by-line comparison of the draft and the final plan showed little significant change.

The lowered growth rate for the food industry did not alter the five-year plan's basic priorities. Consumer goods were still slated to grow less rapidly than heavy industry — by 30 to 32 percent as opposed to 38 to 42 percent in the heavy industry sector.

The disappointing performance of the economy in manufacturing sufficient amounts of high-quality consumer goods brought some criticism during the party congress. The problem has also reportedly been a source of disagreement between high-ranking Politburo members and segments of the governmental bureaucracy.

Planners Chastised  
 The Politburo is said to have sent the draft of the five-year plan back to the planners twice because the growth rates envisioned for the consumer sector were regarded as too low by the top leaders.

Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party chief, made a strong point in his political report to the congress of chastising planners and ministerial-level officials for inadequate attention to consumers' needs.

He then tried to explain that it was in the interest even of those with ties to heavy industry to improve the amount and quality of retail goods, since the cash bonuses that workers get for meeting production targets of factories do little good if there is not enough in the stores to spend money on.

"By itself, a growth of cash incomes does not yet mean a real rise of the living standard," Mr. Brezhnev told the delegates. "Besides, the shortage of some goods and the limited volume of services diminish the possibilities for providing material incentives for labor."

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### CHALLENGED ADMINS ESTIMATE

#### Aspin and Proxmire Charge Administration Overstates Soviet Military Outlay

JOHN W. FINNEY  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 7 — The Administration's contention that the Soviet Union is outpacing the United States on the military front is being challenged by Representative Les Aspin and Senator William Proxmire, who say that the Administration is reporting and exaggerating intelligence estimates of the Soviet military budget.

The debate on the defense budget nears a decisive point in Wisconsin, the two Democrats are attempting to force an Administration budget that has had considerable impact upon Congress committees. The House Services Committee this week is expected to approve a program somewhat less than requested by the Administration.

Justifying \$112 billion in appropriations for the fiscal year, the Administration has relied heavily upon intelligence Agency estimates showing that in terms of military cost the Soviet Union is spending the United States defense by about 40 percent.

#### Method Criticized

Representative Aspin and Senator Proxmire maintain that the method used by the C.I.A. to compare the defense budgets tends to overstate the size of the Soviet program. Also, Senator Proxmire complained in a Senate speech Friday that Administration officials had "used the information" in intelligence estimates "to generate the size of the military or to create illusions of gaps between Soviet and United States forces."

Comparing the defense programs, the C.I.A. attempts to calculate in dollars how much it would cost the United States to duplicate the Soviet military establishment. The C.I.A. acknowledged in its latest estimate that such a dollar-for-dollar calculation tended to overstate the size of the Soviet program, but it maintained that the degree of overstatement was clearly not large enough to reach the basic conclusion that Soviet military program is all currently significant larger than that of the United States.

A principal objection raised by Representative Aspin and Senator Proxmire was that the 4.5 million-man Soviet military establishment was calculated on the basis of much higher pay scales of United States. "Using this methodology," Aspin wrote in an article published today in Foreign Affairs magazine, "the largest reason that Soviet defense spending exceeds our own has been the American decision to switch to an all-volunteer army and to pay servicemen civilian-level wages."

#### Termed Absurd

"The absurdity of this calculation then becomes clear: If United States were to raise its military pay scales, its defense spending would fall."

Mr. Aspin also objected in an interview that in its comparisons the Administration leaves out the defense spending of United States in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Citing figures given to him by the Defense Intelligence Agency and the C.I.A.'s dollar-comparison methods, he stated that the NATO allies are spending \$140 billion on defense compared with \$121 billion by the Warsaw Pact. The Administration's figures show the Soviet Union spending \$114 billion and the United States \$80 billion in 1974.

Aspin also complained in citing figures showing the Soviet Union was outpacing the United States in weapons. Defense Department officials were using a fiction period of 1972-74, resulting in an "upward" trend in favor of the Soviet Union.

#### Our Numbers Going Up

"In more recent production figures were used, he said, it shows that 'our numbers are going up while those of the Soviets are going down.' Figures supplied by the Defense Intelligence Agency, for example, showed that in 1975 production of tanks and personnel carriers declined significantly from the 1974 level, he said.

The Administration has also emphasized that in noninflationary terms the Soviet defense program has been growing at an annual rate of 2.7 percent for the last decade, the United States defense program until last year had been growing by about 1 percent annually since 1968. Mr. Aspin added that not all the increase in the Soviet defense program directly threatened the United States.

Citing figures from the C.I.A., the Defense Intelligence Agency, Mr. Aspin calculated much of the expansion in military spending was directed to China, air defenses in an increase in internal forces and that only half of the annual growth

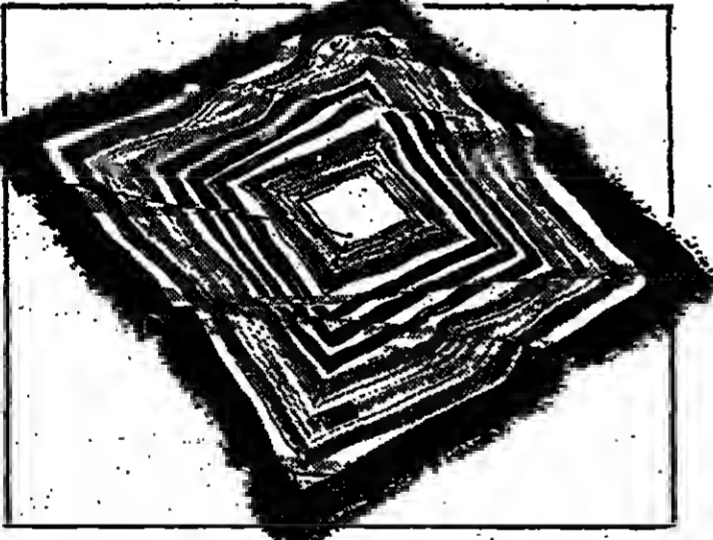
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## City Urged to Cut Its Budget in 3 Areas

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

tributions to pension funds. The civic group suggested a halt to capital budget spending—Mayor Beame has called his proposal for \$1.467 billion outlays, starting July 1, the tightest in recent history—unless the city could somehow negotiate longer terms for its bond-borrowing than the five years for securities that the pension funds have bought.

Otherwise, the budget commission said, required debt service could raise real-estate taxes so much that they would "break the city's economic back."

On attrition and layoffs of city employees, the budget group said these should stop with a 20 percent reduction, likely to be reached by the end of this year. This would mean a decrease of 53,370 employees from a mid-1975 level of 266,853.

Otherwise, the group said, services will deteriorate "unacceptably" in quantity as well as quality.

The nonpartisan research and watchdog group was started during the city fiscal crisis in the 1932 Depression. With 60 trustees representing a cross-section of business leaders, it long ago began warning against trends like borrowing for current expenses.

In his reply yesterday, Mr. Kummerfeld said that immediate budget cuts of \$400 million "would certainly require substantial layoffs." He said that the city was required by the control law "to utilize attrition as an alternative to layoffs wherever possible" but that it would order dismissals where attrition did not meet targets.

On the capital budget, Mr. Kummerfeld said the "bond sales to pension funds were the best possible arrangement" at a time when all normal sources of credit are closed to the city.

"We already have stopped dozens of capital projects which were well under construction," Mr. Kummerfeld

said. He said the proposed spending was the minimum "to complete some vital projects and to provide for essential maintenance," with no major new facilities proposed.

The Citizens Budget Commission disagreed with Mayor Beame's contention that the increase in deficit estimates from \$724 million last October to \$1.021 billion in city tax funds to be made up by mid-1978 was traceable to "a lagging economy and continued inflation."

The increase, the commission said, was because \$132 million could no longer be skimmed off pension-fund investments as so-called excess interest earned: \$80 million more in debt service must be absorbed in restructuring the debt, and \$23 million is being lost by repeal of the bond-transfer tax that "should never have been enacted."

The civic group said that "better management and a rationalization of the present

fringe-benefit structure" could save large sums, but not with the speed needed.

It said the city must "stop procrastinating" and "cannot afford the present scope and combined cost of transit subsidies, the City University and the Health and Hospitals Corporation."

Meanwhile State Comptroller Arthur Levitt reported the city's debt had reached \$12.5 billion last June 30, requiring yearly \$1.7 billion in debt service, or almost a third of the city's tax collections.

Mr. Levitt said the city—under state and Treasury Department monitoring and "overall budgetary and financial direction" of its own—had started eliminating practices that contributed to its present crisis.

"While it is still too early to determine whether the city will be successful," Mr. Levitt said in an audit, "it is clear that much progress has been made to recognize and remedy past practices."

### LIBYA SAYS GUNMEN HELD BOGUS PAPERS

ROME, March 7 (AP)—The Libyan Consulate said today that the Libyan passports carried by three armed men arrested at Rome's international airport were false.

In Cairo, three Egyptian newspapers charged that the men arrested yesterday had been plotting to abduct a former Libyan foreign minister who has been a fugitive since an unsuccessful attempt last August to overthrow the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar el Qaddafi.

The Italian police had said that the three men, caught carrying automatic pistols and a grenade in a suitcase, carried Libyan passports.

The consulate said that its officials had taken over "the passports in possession of the

three arrested and it was ascertained they were false."

"It is probable," the announcement added, "that these passports are part of a series of such documents missing outside the Arab Republic of Libya and which were used later by some foreign authority having interest in damaging Libya's reputation and its relations with friendly countries."

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# Why a Bill With Ardent Backers and Firm Opponents Has Gone Nowhere in 5 Weeks

LINDA GREENHOUSE  
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, March 7—It will be five weeks ago Tuesday at the Senate gave final passage to the so-called "lulus" bill, a highly controversial measure that requires New York City to spend the same proportion of its overall budget on the city schools during the next three years as it spent during the three years before the eruption of the fiscal crisis. On the day the Senate vote, and several times since, Governor Carey said he would veto the bill on the ground that it threatened the city's emergency fiscal plan by staking untouchable areas in the city's budget. To return the bill to the chief sponsor, Assemblyman Leonard P. Stavisky, Democrat of Queens, vowed to try to override the Governor's veto—an effort in which, given the electoral emotionalism of the issue, he might well succeed. The disqualification of all

why he was so happy. "I'm smiling because it says here that I've been exonerated," he answered. "What does 'exonerated' mean?" the child asked. "It means I haven't done anything," the Governor said. "To which the child replied: 'That's the same thing everybody in my school is always saying about you.'"

Edward J. Logue, the former president of the Urban

Development Corporation, met in Washington last week with Carla Mills, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The meeting had been arranged by Vice President Rockefeller, and the two discussed ideas for housing in New York State.

Word of the meeting immediately spread through housing circles in the state and through the Governor's office, where a flurry of rumors had Mr. Logue being

offered a top Federal housing job overseeing the granting of Federal mortgage insurance to public and private housing projects in the metropolitan area.

This is a prospect that dismayed Carey administration officials, who are actively seeking such insurance for the troubled Mitchell-Lama projects here and know that Mr. Logue is bitter about his forced resignation during the Urban Development Corporation last year.

But a top Housing and Urban Development official, reached by telephone in Washington, expressed enormous surprise at the rumors and said there had been no discussion at all of a job for Mr. Logue. Mr. Logue himself said that he was "interested in the subject" but that he would have nothing to say about it. He now teaches at the New York University Law School.

The Legislature can't seem

to do anything right on the sensitive issue of extra payment for leaders and ranking committee members — popularly, if inaccurately, known as "lulus."

First, a State Supreme Court justice declared the payments unconstitutional. The legislative leadership, appealing the ruling, decided in the meantime to include the \$882,500 appropriation in the main budget that will be enacted this month, rather than in the supplemental budget that is passed in the final hours of the session. In that way, the leaders hoped to avoid the charge that they were raised last year that they voted themselves extra money and then skipped town.

But last week the leaders were advised by Edward N. Costikyan, the influential Manhattan lawyer who is representing the Legislature without fee in the "lulus" case, that they should not

vote the money while the case was still in the courts.

So back the "lulus" go into the supplemental budget. Legislators are unanimous in their belief that they have been treated unfairly by a public that misunderstands the rationale for the payments. The extra money has been used since the 1920's to supplement the lawmakers' part-time pay. The \$21,000 for the top two leaders has not been raised since 1966.

Under the State Constitution, a Governor has 10 days to sign or veto a bill after it reaches his desk. So with the battle lines so clearly drawn, why has nothing happened in five weeks?

The answer is that, in an aspect of the legislative process not generally covered in civics texts on "how a bill becomes a law," the bill has not yet reached Mr. Carey's desk.

Under the somewhat lame use of "processing delays," the bill has remained in the Assembly, where Speaker Stanley Steingut, as the leader of the house of origin, can keep it as long as he wants.

Actually, the delay reflects tenuous gentlemen's agreement between the Speaker who was one of the bill's 78 sponsors and the Governor, neither of whom is eager to provoke the inevitable confrontation.

There have been fitful attempts in the last five weeks to find a face-saving formula that the state's two most powerful Democrats, the Governor and the Speaker, can live with. So far there has been little progress.

Mr. Carey is still determined to veto any bill that singles out areas of the city's budget for special legislative protection, no matter how it is worded or amended. One possible way out of the impasse would be for the Speaker to hold the bill until the end of the session, free or so months from now. Then there would be no legislature around to override the veto.

Louise Sunshine, who resigned as treasurer of the Democratic State Committee last month after Patrick J. Cunningham, the state chairman, discharged two other top committee officials, has registered as a lobbyist with the New York Department of State.

According to the regular lobbyist information list issued by Mario M. Cuomo, the Secretary of State, Mrs. Sunshine signed up to represent the Penn Central Transportation Company and the Trump Organization, a large development and construction company. Mrs. Sunshine filed as a lobbyist on Feb. 24, five days after her resignation.

Governor Carey told this story on himself last week: "I was sitting in the Governor's mansion with a grin on his face, reading the newspaper account of his cooperation by the Justice department on charges that he had used improper influence to help the oil business directed by his brother, Edward M. Carey. Since he rarely smiles while reading the paper, one of his younger children asked him

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# Ford Expected to Back Scenic River Plan Saturday on North Carolina Trip

By E. W. KENWORTH  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 7 — The White House and the President's Ford Committee have nearly completed their plans for a Presidential swing through several cities in North Carolina next Saturday, 10 days before the state's Presidential primary.

Rogers C. B. Morton, the President's liaison with his election committee, attaches much importance to the North Carolina primary. He has argued with those who think former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California would be finished as a serious candidate by a defeat in Florida this Tuesday. Victories in North Carolina and Illinois, Mr. Morton said, might be needed to stop Mr. Reagan.

In his North Carolina trip, according to sources here and in Raleigh, the state capital, the President will speak out strongly in support of the state's application to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion of a 26.5-mile stretch of the New River, on the western border with Virginia, in the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The state seeks the wild and scenic river designation to block construction of a huge two-dam, pumped-storage hydroelectric project—known as Blue Ridge—by the Appalachian Power Company, a subsidiary of the American Electric Power Company, the nation's biggest private electric utility. The reservoirs would flood more than 50,000 acres—including several villages, schools, churches, graveyards and 580 farms and homes—along 44 miles of the river and 200 miles of tributaries.

The New River project is a controversial issue in North Carolina, but it is not partisan and it is not evenly divided.

If Mr. Ford does support the proposal for putting a part of the river under wild and scenic rivers protection, he will be lining up with Gov. James E. Holshouser Jr., a Republican, with both houses of the state legislature, which unanimously approved the plan, with the state's Congressional delegation, which also supports it unanimously, with the commissioners of the two affected counties—Ashe and Alleghany

—and with almost every newspaper in the state and more than 100 throughout the country.

He will also be joining forces with Mr. Morton, a former Secretary of the Interior, who reversed the department's original support of the power project.

Support of Reagan Finally, the President will be joining his rival, Mr. Reagan, who said in Greensboro on Feb. 14, the New River "obviously should be declared a wild and scenic river," adding that it would be "a disaster to destroy such a splendid stream."

If the President speaks out for the state plan, he will be abandoning a nonposition attributed to him by White House and campaign officials after Mr. Reagan's statement.

In response to reporters' questions, they said that Mr. Ford would have nothing to say; that the decision—like that on Concord landings in the United States—was up to the responsible Cabinet officer, and that he would not try to influence Thomas S. Kleppe, the Secretary of the Interior.

Last week, in a break-fast meeting with reporters, Mr. Kleppe said he did not know there was a primary in North Carolina on March 23. Politics, he added, would have no influence on his decision.

He also said the decision would not be made until two weeks after he received a final environmental impact statement prepared by the Department of Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Governor Embarrassed All this has embarrassed Governor Holshouser, who is not only the leader of the environmental campaign to save the river, but also is the coordinator of the President's camp in the Southeastern states. Mr. Holshouser has been saying that it would be "improper" for the President to take a position now as a Presidential candidate on a matter awaiting a decision by a Cabinet member.

Influential newspapers in North Carolina have not been impressed by these arguments. The Winston-Salem Journal

said in an editorial the other day that, if this reasoning became political practice, "Gerald Ford would be holding speechless press conferences."

Evidently, according to sources here, the decision has been taken to speak out at a

ceremony dedicating a building at the national War monument marking battle of Guilford Courthouse near Greensboro in the month, where Republican sources here, the decision has been taken to speak out at a and not far from the New River

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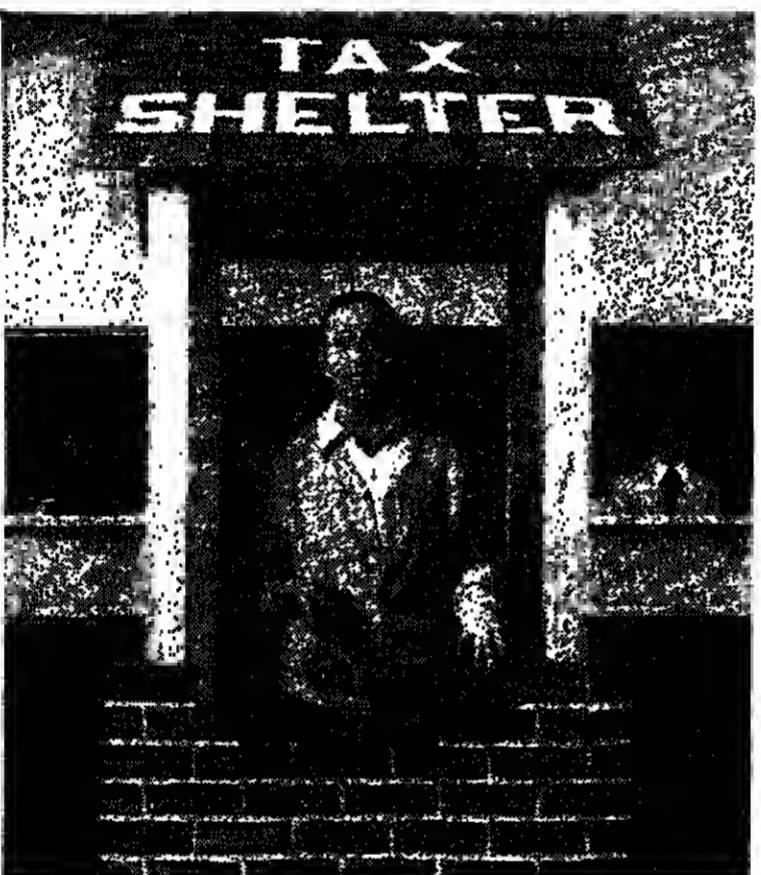
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20	75,697	44,540	31,157
30	189,773	96,585	93,188

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JP 11/15/50



# Large Wallace Vote Reflects Depth of Antibusing Sentiment in Boston's Working-Class Neighborhoods

By JOHN KIFNER  
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, March 7—“I cried his brothers,” Flossie Keffe was saying of Senator Edward M. Kennedy a few days after the Massachusetts primary last Tuesday. “But today I dance on his grave.”

For the last year and a half, Mrs. O’Keefe, a normally cheerful, dark-haired South Boston housewife, has been a mainstay of the South Boston Information Center, the headquarters of the neighborhood’s antibusing organization.

The change in Mrs. O’Keefe, red by her neighbors, and the information center itself is indicative of the reasons why Gov. George C. Wallace in Alabama carried this city, as seen by outsiders as a bastion of liberalism, in the Democratic Presidential primary.

From a temporary store front up in the fall of 1974 to challenge what antibusing activists contended were false optimistic reports from city officials and the local press out the initial stage of court-ordered busing for school desegregation, the center has grown to a seemingly permanent major institution in the battered community.

The center supports itself, among other ways, with the sale of antibusing buttons, jewelry showing a lion holding a school bus in its paws (the symbol of ROAR, the citywide antibusing organization), and record albums.

## STATE EMPLOYEES SEEK MEDIATORS

Impasse in Talks Involving Three Groups

By RONALD SMOTHERS  
The State Civil Service Employees Association, charging that state officials had not been negotiating in good faith on a new three-year contract, declared impasses last week in separate negotiations involving three units representing 104,000 state employees.

On Wednesday the association’s unit representing professional employees declared an impasse in its talks and asked the state’s Public Employees Relations Board to appoint a panel of mediators to bring the groups back to the bargaining table. This is part of the process required by the state’s Taylor Law governing labor negotiations with state employees.

The following day the unit representing clerical workers made the same request, and on Friday the unit representing blue-collar workers followed suit. The fourth and largest bargaining unit, employees in state health institutions, had already declared an impasse in its three-month-long talks last month, rejected a subsequent recommendation from mediators and is now awaiting court-finding, the next step in the process. The association represents a total of 147,000 workers.

A spokesman for the association said, “The state is approaching the negotiations with an express intention of not providing any increase in salaries and has refused to talk out our proposal.” He added that the problem had been the one with each bargaining unit. “Instead of talking about wage proposals, they are arguing about taking away benefits we already have,” he said.

The impasses came against a backdrop of Governor Carter’s pledge to seek a freeze on the wages of state employees. This stance was demystified by the absence of any provisions for wage-increase allocations in the Governor’s proposed budget, it was reinforced by the state’s announced intention, upon ending the talks, to seek reimbursement on such current contract provisions as paid sabbaticals for workers engaged in union activities, differences in the number of work hours various employees for the same pay, and vacation and sick leave provisions.

a recent fierce battle with the police — that sentiment is shared in varying extent in many of the city’s white neighborhoods.

### Change in 4 Years

The change in national voting habits here from four years ago when the war in Vietnam was a burning and uniting issue is evident. Four years ago, Senator George McGovern got 47 percent of the vote in Boston in the Democratic primary in a large field that included Mr. Wallace (who got 10.9 percent citywide), Senators Henry M. Jackson, Hubert H. Humphrey,

Vance Hartke and Edmund S. Muskie, Representative Shirley Chisholm, John V. Lindsay and others.

In last week’s primary, Governor Wallace received 23,443 votes or 28.42 percent of the total in the city, while Senator Jackson of Washington, who also took an antibusing stance, emphasized in inch-and-a-half-high letters in full-page newspaper ads, received 16,869 votes or 20.45 percent. Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, the liberal front-runner, received 10,424 votes or 12.63 percent.

Late on the night the votes came in, a Democratic political operative was saying that the vote here marked the serious emergence of racial issues in Northern national politics and boded difficulties for the party in the Northern industrial states and in cities like Chicago and Cleveland.

### As Expected

The vote here was exactly what might be expected in recent years in a local contest for the City Council or School Committee. Mr. Wallace, the most flamboyant opponent of desegregation, finished an easy first, as did City Councilor Louise Day Hicks and John J. Kerrigan, now also a City Councilor, in his days on the Boston School Committee.

The more quiet opponent of antibusing, Mr. Jackson, ran second, exceeding expectations. Mr. Wallace scored heavily, too, in the West Roxbury section, an upper middle class “streetcar suburb” that the people of the city’s neighborhoods aspire to when they make it in the civil service, politics or the law.

### In Parochial Schools

Faced with the prospect of busing, many of the neighborhood’s parents have enrolled their children in parochial schools this year. Mr. Wallace

received 2,692 votes there, Mr. Jackson 2,038 and Mr. Udall 1,007.

One prominent local politician, reviewing the results, scrawled “Wow!” on the West Roxbury sheet. “It’s just like the Vietnam war,” a well connected city official from the neighborhood said in explanation of the West Roxbury vote. “The hard hats finally turned against the war when they saw what was happening to their own kids. Now the middle class is turning against the liberals because they’re afraid of what will happen to their children.”

South Boston, people call themselves conservative and use the word liberals with scorn. They frequently talk bitterly of the rich suburbanites in the all-white suburbs and, indeed, Mr. Udall’s vote was concentrated basically in the suburban belt from the Charles River to Route 128.

“I sent my kids to Catholic school for an education,” Andy Donovan, one of the South Boston marshals was saying with genuine anger one day near the high school. “And what do they get? Boycott Farah slacks and support the Mexican strikers. Now, I ask you, is that right?”

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# Sales of Homes by Race Alleged in a Bergen Suit Against Broker

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

theless seeks to hold the real estate industry legally accountable for the economic and social damages generated by broker-inspired segregated housing patterns.

Left unchallenged, the complaint warns, racial discrimination in suburban housing will ultimately institutionalize the same kind of segregation that it contends is destroying many American cities.

**Threat to Society Seen**

"If we don't stop racial discrimination in Bergen suburbs, the chances of maintaining a viable American society must be questioned," said the Fair Housing Council of Bergen County, one of the plaintiffs, and the major architect of the complaint. "Otherwise, whites and blacks fleeing the cities will find in the suburbs the very same thing they were trying to escape."

The complaint alleges that defendant brokers engaged in the following unlawful practices:

• Concentrating their advertisements in metropolitan regional newspapers in "an almost exclusive white market" while offering a "disproportionate low percentage of available housing in interracial neighborhoods."

• Showing housing to blacks that is either excessively higher or lower than stipulated price ranges whenever blacks insist upon being taken to homes in predominantly white communities, or showing housing that is dilapidated or unrepresentative of what is generally available in a given white area.

• Maintaining a policy of veiled hostility toward prospective black homebuyers.

**Unusual Order Sought**

The complaint seeks a highly unusual court order that would require the country's real-estate brokers to adopt an affirmative action program similar to the ones that large employers doing business with the government must adopt.

Such affirmative action would include an aggressive and highly visible recruitment of blacks into predominantly white communities and a stipulation by brokers that every house they agree to sell is offered to every prospective purchaser.

"This suit won't guarantee integration in Bergen County," remarked Kevin Prongay, the legal counsel to the Fair Housing Council. "But if it succeeds, it will at least give every person—black or white—an equal chance."

Ronald Mansoldo, a Bergen real estate broker who is president of the Northeast Bergen Multiple Listing Service, one of the defendants in the suit, denied that he or other brokers

discriminated against blacks or engaged in any form of racial steering.

Rather, Mr. Mansoldo described brokers as victims of a real estate system caught between two conflicting forces: "training and raving" fair-housing advocates on one side, and white communities on the other that fear black encroachment more than anything else.

"We're on a tightrope," he said in an interview.

Mr. Mansoldo conceded that brokers had to contend with almost hysterical fears in white communities that any black intrusion represented a threat to property values, schools and neighborhood safety.

**Ostracism Faced**

Any broker who ignores these fears and shows houses to prospective black buyers, other brokers said, risks being ostracized.

For the most part, fair-housing advocates agreed that most whites tend to gravitate toward the white communities when seeking to purchase a home.

But the basic premise of today's complaint is that real-estate brokers were not only succumbing to white fears but also illegally exacerbating them by conspiring to exclude blacks from white communities or by steering whites away from interracial neighborhoods.

According to most experts, real-estate brokers control approximately 85 percent of the available housing in Bergen and most other suburbs in the New York metropolitan region. As such, they, perhaps more than any other institution or force, are the social and racial engineers of contemporary suburban life, these experts say.

Brokers size up customers, black or white, and decide where they should live and then influence them to submit to that decision, these observers say. Then they say, brokers tend to make more money by seemingly giving their customers exactly what they want.

According to "Equal Opportunity in Suburbia," a report issued in 1974 by the United States Commission on Civil Rights, "the real-estate industry has played a leading role in creating and maintaining segregated neighborhoods." The report also asserts that one way the industry has perpetuated such neighborhoods was by racial steering in a dual housing market.

The National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing warned that racial steering and other discriminatory practices in the real-estate industry was having "tragic implications" for American society.

Ernest Erber, a committee official said: "Steering defeats the possibility of achieving racial balance in the suburbs. We will be doomed to repeat in the suburbs the mistakes made in the cities."

**Some Things Changed**

"Of course, things have changed in the last decade," said Lee Porter, the executive director of the Fair Housing Council. "Many whites now accept blacks in their schools and at their jobs, but not in the home next door or even down the block."

"Ten years ago," she said, "a broker confronted with a black customer looking for a home in a white community would simply slam his listing book closed in his face and say, 'Nothing is available, everything's sold.' Today, you just don't get to see the book or the houses."

In many instances, prospective white and black homebuyers rarely are aware they have been steered, Mrs. Porter said. For example, she said, a white family is told that the schools are "troubled" in a given community. No one mentions that the trouble involves racial tensions, unless someone asks. It is just assumed that everyone knows what "trouble" really means.

A broker rarely mentions race, she said, because his customer may be a white tester for fair housing or an investigator from the State Division of Civil Rights.

According to the 1970 Federal Census, Bergen County's 24,915 blacks constituted only 2.8 percent of the county's population of 897,148. However, three communities—Englewood, Teaneck and Hackensack—accounted for 82 percent of the black population.

Blacks accounted for 35 percent of Englewood's 25,000 residents; while the black percentage of Teaneck, the county's most populous community with 42,355 people, was 14.7. Hackensack, the county seat of 36,000, had a black percentage of 16.7.

**Figures Show Increase**

In each of the three communities, the black percentages showed substantial but not inordinate increases from the 1960 census figures: up from 26.7 percent in Englewood, 11.7 percent in Teaneck, and 13.4 percent in Hackensack.

During the same decade, according to the census figures, the traces of black encroachment into the 67 other communities in the county remained just that—traces.

For example, Fair Lawn, the second most populous community, with 37,975 residents, had 84 blacks.

The absence of any significant black gains was reflected across the county's entire social and economic spectrum.

Lyndhurst, a blue-collar community in the southern part of the county had seven blacks in a population of 22,729.

North Arlington, a similar community of 18,086, had no blacks.

New Milford, a middle-class community in the center of the county, had 35 blacks in a population of 20,201.

In the northern towns, Hillsdale had 19 blacks in a population of 11,768; Midland Park, seven in 8,159; Washington Township 30 in 10,577; and Ramsey seven in 12,571.

Most of the county's other communities had similar ratios, the census showed.

The demarcation line between the Northern Valley communities covered by the Northeast Multiple Listing Service headed by Mr. Mansoldo and another regional listing service from which it broke away in 1973 has come to be known in fair-housing circles as the Mason-Dixon Line in Bergen County.

**A Dispute on Division**

The line follows the northern boundaries of Englewood, Teaneck and Hackensack, thus excluding them from the northern listing service. This means that the Mansoldo real-estate agency was under no obligation to show Teaneck, Englewood or Hackensack homes to their prospective customers.

Mr. Mansoldo and other brokers say that the 1973 breakaway was aimed solely at consolidating a northeast real-estate market in the county, but the Fair Housing Council disputes this.

"It was racially inspired, pure and simple," Mrs. Porter said in an interview. "Blacks

are not shown anything north of the line and whites are not offered much south of it. The line is simply the product of the irrational racial fears.

"Brokers look at the color of your skin and decide where you're going to live, and that usually means segregated."

For blacks like herself, she said, this meant that they are shown only houses in the black sections of Teaneck, Englewood and Hackensack with the more affluent steered to Teaneck.

Even within the three communities, blacks rarely are shown homes in white neighborhoods, she said.

Melvin and Patricia Eason, who are black said they had had the same experience. Mr. Eason works for the Xerox Corporation, Mrs. Eason is a nurse at Hackensack Hospital. They lived in a Hackensack apartment and wanted to buy a home near Oradell in 1974 because of its proximity to both jobs.

In a deposition filed in a Federal Court action against the Mansoldo real-estate agency, Mr. Eason testified he was denied homes in a number of white communities.

**White Testers Used**

Mr. Eason's allegations prompted the Fair Housing Council to use white testers to see what kind of homes they would be shown if they gave the agency the same qualifications given by the Easons.

According to a deposition by one of the testers, the agency "went out of its way to show

us homes that it never shows Mr. Eason." While Mr. Eason contends he was treated fairly, the tester said the agency was extremely solicitous.

Ultimately, Mr. Eason contends, he purchased a home in Oradell, and his suit against the agency seeks financial damages for such things as the expense of their long commute work.

Carmel Cady, a Closter resident who also sells real estate in the Northern Valley, acknowledges that some brokers discriminate against blacks. "Basic sickness is in the communities they work in."

"Brokers deal with fear, bigotry and they're caught in the middle," she said.

"Black couples are fearful coming up here where there are so few other blacks. What's end up with is blacks, whites living apart in fear of each other."

"When a black looks a house in some towns up here, she said, 'you should see what happens.'"

"Before you know it, the mor is around that a well mother with eight children moving in."

"I remember taking a black couple to a nice house in Oradell," she said. "It was owned by an elderly couple but when they saw the couple was black, it was just horrible. He slumped into a living room chair as if he had apoplexy. She just stood at the kitchen stove like a mummy and refused to turn around."

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### CONFLICT IS SEEN IN U.S. BANK POST

#### Proxmire Says Decisions of Home Loan Board Head Would Be Suspect

By DAVID BURNHAM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 7—A

committee is scheduled

to vote Tuesday on whether

to approve as chairman of the

Home Loan Board a Calif.

savings and loan execu-

whose decisions while a

regulatory official ultimately

could affect the value of his

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Proxmire said during

hearings last week

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Stone was approved in

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hold stock in a regu-

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Mr. Stone, who Senator Pro-

xmire said was intelligent and

lively, has sought to lessen

potential conflict by agree-

ing that his stock will be con-

sidered by trustees during his

tenure in office and that any

increase in its value during

his term will be contributed

charitably.

Mr. Proxmire, the Wis-

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Mr. Stone is the second per-

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### Postal Chief Warns That System Must Meet 'Economic Reality'

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

project that over the next five years volume will slump to 83 or 84 billion pieces—and never recover."

In an interview this weekend, Mr. Bailar sounded a note of cautious optimism about the Postal Service's short-term operations, asserting that he may not need to move for yet another postage rate increase at midyear as expected.

It had been widely assumed that if the Postal Rate Commission makes permanent in June the present temporary rate increase, the Postal Service will immediately exercise its option to raise rates temporarily again.

Mr. Bailar's figures that showed an operating deficit of \$7 million for January—minuscule for an agency accustomed to previous losses of \$200 million a month—Mr. Bailar said there was cause for some optimism. The deficit figure was particularly good, he said, explaining that postal managers believe that January was an unusually light month because

of a hold stock in a regulated company," he said.

Mr. Stone, if he is confirmed to the \$40,000-a-year post, would succeed Thomas R. Bomar, who resigned on June 20, 1975, to become president of a Miami saving and loan association. Mr. Bomar's term expires in July 1978.

Mr. Stone now is executive vice president of Great Western Savings, which was described by Mr. Proxmire as one of the nation's largest state-chartered savings and loan associations.

During a telephone interview on Friday, the 65-year-old executive said he wanted to become chairman of the three-member bank board because "I have taken something out of this world and here is a chance to put something back into it."

**For Home Owning**

He said he wanted to try to make it possible for a large number of Americans to own homes.

Mr. Stone said that while he could see that there was a conflict of interest problem, this was not too serious in his case because this would probably be his last job.

"I'm not going back into the industry at the end of my term," he said.

But during the hearing, Senator Proxmire brought out several broad policy decisions that Mr. Stone might have to vote on that would affect the long-term value of his savings and loan stocks. He also noted that with a three-member board, a decision by Mr. Stone not to participate in a decision could result in a 1-to-1 vote.

During the hearings, Mr. Stone was strongly defended by Senators Edward W. Brooke, Republican of Massachusetts, and John G. Tower, Republican of Texas.

businesses moved heavy volumes of January mail in December to beat the rate increase at the end of the year.

The drive to break even on a short-term basis will continue, he said, with the Postal Service exercising a virtual ban on outside biring; deferring capital spending; closing or consolidating marginal post offices; shifting personnel internally; and "cutting deliveries from three a day to two a day where the practice exists, such as in parts of New York City."

**Problem Still Remains**

"These steps, and others being contemplated, will help prevent our immediate financial problem from growing," Mr. Bailar said. "But," he added, "there is no way that internal cost cutting alone can wipe out our current deficit and correct [the] continuing

imbalance between our costs and revenues."

Mailing patterns are changing, he said, with some volume decreasing in reaction to higher rates. Businesses are finding alternatives to mail, such as computerized transfer of money instead of transfer by checks. And businesses and some publishers, including Time Inc. and Dow Jones, are turning to "newsboy" delivery.

This all suggests a four-step trip to disaster, Mr. Bailar said, that would proceed as follows:

1. Despite cost-reduction programs, postal costs will continue to grow.

2. The average citizen will continue to demand the full range of established services.

3. The cost of services will be increasing loaded on fewer mailers.

4. Mailers will shift to lower-

cost alternatives if they can, thus leading to a ruinous spiral.

Mr. Bailar brushed aside some recent suggestions for improving the postal delivery system, including wider private competition and a return of the Postal Service to direct Congressional management.

**'Unthinkable' Questions**

In addition, he said, it is too simple to suggest that the Postal Service merely cut back employees to match the falling volume of mail, because figures show that although volume is declining, the number of delivery points is increasing.

Questions considered "unthinkable" in some quarters in the past must be faced, he said, including such ones as the following:

1. Is six-day-a-week delivery

necessary or would five days suffice?

2. Is front-door delivery required or can "cluster boxes" be used?

3. Are 40,000 post offices and substations needed, or would fewer suffice?

4. Should all first-class mail cost the same?

In a partial answer to his own questions, Mr. Bailar said that a key to the "postal future" must be flexibility—flexibility to include more service for those who need more and are willing to pay for more, and we can do that, and flexibility to trim service where it is really not needed in order to save all users unnecessary expense.

The alternative, he indicated, is to pass on to users the cost of ever-increasing uneconomical services.

This week Henry Morgan's view of life is a laugh.



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Would Be Suspect  
By DAVID BURNHAM  
Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, March 7—A  
committee is scheduled  
to vote Tuesday on whether  
to approve as chairman of the  
Home Loan Board a Calif.  
savings and loan execu-  
whose decisions while a  
regulatory official ultimately  
could affect the value of his  
million worth of savings  
loan stock.  
Proxmire said during  
hearings last week  
that the nomination of J.  
Stone was approved in  
the first time the  
board has permitted a Fed-  
erative agency official to  
hold stock in a regu-  
lated company.  
Mr. Stone, who Senator Pro-  
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Issues and Debate

Decentralization of Control Over Use of U.S. Funds

By WILLIAM E. FARRELL  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON — In the opening phase of the 1976 Presidential campaign, President Ford and Ronald Reagan, as well as some Democratic candidates, have raised an issue that has profound implications for the Federal Government's role in overseeing the use of the billions of dollars it annually allots for a broad range of domestic programs.

Stripped of rhetoric and somewhat oversimplified, the issue boils down to this: Should Washington transfer a large measure of its administrative and policy-making powers over domestic programs to state and local governments? And should it continue to provide a large part of the funds for these programs?

At one end of the spectrum, there are those like Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan—although they differ in degree—who argue for a diminution of the Federal role, based on the premise that state and local governments are better able to determine local needs than are bureaucrats in Washington.

Decentralization, they further argue, will promote economy and curtail the growth of a paternalistic Federal bureaucracy.

At the other end of the spectrum are those, sometimes called "centralists," who harbor suspicions about the efficiency of local governments as well as about their commitment to aiding the poor and minorities. They argue that there is a continuing need for a strong Federal hand if programs and funds are to reach the people for whom they are intended.

Somewhere in the middle are those who seek a reorganization of the present system because they feel it is unwieldy, piecemeal and sometimes duplicative.

The Issue

At the heart of the issue are the two existing kinds

of Federal funding of domestic programs, block grants and categorical grants. Block grants, favored by those seeking decentralization, channel Federal money to state and local governments with a minimum of stipulations on how it is to be used.

Categorical grants, usually favored by centralists, tend to be loaded with Federal requirements and to have specific goals.

According to a Congressional Budget Office study, there are more than 600 categorical grants that cost about \$45 billion a year. The relatively new block grants involve about \$15 billion in annual spending for the following programs: general revenue sharing, community development, law enforcement and employment and manpower training.

The Background

The categorical funding approach began to flourish during the New Deal and reached its height during the Great Society program of President Johnson in such agencies as the Office of Economic Opportunity.

One reason for the New Deal's preference for categorical programs was a distrust of the competence of local government. During the civil rights movement of the 1960's, many more categorical grants were spawned in response to demands from blacks for Federal aid because they were discriminated against at the state and local levels.

The proliferation of these programs engendered criticism that application procedures were cumbersome, that the required paper work was mountainous and that the restrictions were inhibiting.

Moreover, the existence of so many single-purpose programs created a situation in which the locality with the greatest influence with the labyrinthine Federal bureauc-

racy got the lion's share of the available funds.

The Proponents

General revenue sharing—in which Federal funds are returned to states and localities with a minimum of fetters—began under President Nixon who, using the rhetoric of the radical left, talked of returning "power to the people." A five-year, general revenue sharing program totaling \$30.2 billion was enacted amid much talk that it would increase community participation in the decisions affecting the 39,000 units of local government receiving the funds.

Studies have shown that that has not happened. But general revenue sharing, which is scheduled to expire at the end of this year, has been enormously popular with state and local elected officials.

President Ford, with bipartisan backing from these officials, wants the program renewed this year at a cost of about \$40 billion spread out over another five years.

Pressure on Congress Officials from all over the country are pressing Congress, particularly the House of Representatives where all 435 members are up for reelection, for speedy re-enactment.

Members of the Ford Administration, also pressing for re-enactment, say they will use general revenue sharing as a prime example of the efficiency and economy of the block grant approach to Federal funding.

Numerous polls, including a recent one conducted by The New York Times and CBS News, have chronicled the disenchantment of large portions of the electorate with Federal bigness, something that both Democratic and Republican Presidential candidates have sought to capitalize on. The Times/CBS poll showed that 63 percent of the 1,463 persons surveyed

felt that it would be better if existing Federal programs for health, education and the poor were run by the states. A total of 24 percent disagreed, while the remaining 13 percent said they did not know.

A number of experts in the field of Federal funding as well as politicians feel that the block grant approach will continue to grow.

Richard P. Nathan, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and a Republican architect of general revenue sharing, feels that block grants open "the window on tens of thousands of local governments previously little affected by Federal policies."

The existing block grant programs, he said in an interview, are an implicit statement by the Federal Government that it now has greater trust in state and local governments than it did before. "Ours is still a nation of small governments," Mr. Nathan said.

The Opponents

Vernon E. Jordan Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, and a number of civil rights and community group officials fear that poor minorities have much to lose if grants are decentralized.

"If black folks have made any progress it was not at the hands of the state and local government but the Federal Government," Mr. Jordan said in an interview. "I am convinced," Mr. Jordan added, "the centralist way to do it is the only way to do it because I question the sensitivity of local governments as well as their capability."

Pablo Eisenberg, a consultant to the Center for Community Change, a group funded by foundations to give technical assistance to poverty organizations, said that block grants were in large measure predicated on "the myth of localism."

He asserted that a large part of the funds was being used "to shore up local budgets" because "the most forceful community organizations are often middle-class organizations" and the poor and the minorities "tend to get left out."

Social Needs Left Out

Other spokesmen for civil rights and community action groups contend that only minuscule amounts of Federal funds channeled to local governments are used for social services or for minority group needs.

A study done in 1974 by the Tax Foundation, a non-profit, nonpartisan research organization based in New York City, bore out this contention.

It showed that only 1.6 percent of the revenue sharing funds went for social services and only 1.15 percent went for health care.

The bulk of the money, the foundation found in a canvass of 212 cities with populations greater than 50,000, was used for law enforcement, fire protection, street and road repair and environmental protection.

In Mr. Eisenberg's view, "What [the block grants] do is play to the tyranny of

the local majority. And the minority is subject to their whims and there is no redress. It's very hard to guard poor people's rights in those circumstances. The big issues must remain in the Federal Government. As long as there are national problems you are going to get big Federal Government."

The Outlook

The fate of Mr. Ford's block grant proposals is uncertain, at best, in a Democratic Congress. These may well be interred in a partisan way in an election year.

But the renewal of general revenue sharing is a more complicated matter because it crosses political lines. Governors, mayors, county executives—Democratic and Republican—have been lobbying intensively for its renewal.

Other groups, such as the League of Women Voters, the National Urban Coalition, the Center for Community Change and the Center for National Policy Review, have also been lobbying. They say the program "is plagued with deficiencies and should be overhauled or allowed to lapse."

Some Congressional observers say there is a chance that the program may be renewed for just one year. But local elected officials are fighting this, contending that long-time renewal makes their budgeting process more efficient while annual Federal appropriations severely impede long-range spending plans.

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Police 'Party' Is a Trap for 60 Thieves

By BEN A. FRANKLIN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 7 — One by one, some 60 thieves were ushered into the presence of "the don," a Mafia leader from New York, who was seated in a high-backed chair in the remote, northeast Washington warehouse. It was here that his Italian-named associates had for five months run a highly successful market in stolen goods.

The guests, some in tuxedos rented for the occasion, were there for "a party" to celebrate the buyers' and sellers' mutual profit in transactions in hot goods. As "Pasquale," a "counter man" at the elaborate fencing operation, leaned over to kiss the leader's ring, he admonished the visitors to "show some respect for the don."

Then the awed guests — burglars, armed robbers and a couple of suspected murderers—were led through a door and handcuffed.

For the police, the "party" was a fun-filled climax to the most elaborate law enforcement put-on ever staged here—so idea borrowed from similar "cons on the cons" contrived by the New York City police.

A Cooperative Venture

The warehouse fencing play was financed by the District of Columbia police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Treasury Department's Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division. The party marked the climax of the operation after it had drawn in hundreds of small-time criminals with stolen typewriters, adding machines, radios and television sets and government checks to sell. All the transactions were recorded on video tape — with sound — by a hidden camera.

The supposed arrival here of the "New York mob," self-styled organized racketeers willing to pay top dollar for stolen merchandise and "big time" enough to be a safe contact of Washington's street hoodlums, mostly blacks, was spread diligently by word of mouth. Customers at the warehouse were told to tell their friends.

The reception ostensibly gave the duped underworld characters a chance to meet "the don," whose visit was made more authentic by the parking at the warehouse of a small fleet of rented limousines. The operation was conceived by the police as the easiest way to draw the sting on their net and make tidy arrests. As the party guests arrived at the warehouse last week, they were disarmed at the door—a precaution said to be demanded by "the don."

Hiding behind temporarily bogus Italian-sounding names were six policemen and F.B.I. agents who had taken the names as much from a menu as from some episode of "The Godfather" — "Angelo Lasagna," "Rico Rigatone," "Pasquale Laroc-



Lieut. Robert Arscott, who directed the hoax, played the part of "the don," a Mafia leader from New York. Two agents who took part in the operation are behind him: "Pasquale Larocca," left, and "Bohana LaFontaine."

ca," "Tony Bonano," "Mike Frantino" and "Bohana LaFontaine". It was these officers who conducted the fencing operation, collecting for a fraction of its worth, some \$2.5 million worth of stolen property, much of which will ultimately be returned to the owners. As a precaution against reprisals, the police asked that the officers' real names not be made public.

By today, the arrest totals had more than doubled the 60-odd thieves who walked into the police trap—including two who came in on Monday, a day when the story of the Saturday party was headlined in the papers here. In addition, more than 50 persons whose sales had been recorded by the hidden television camera are being sought on warrants, making for a potential catch of nearly 200. Two of those are wanted for a killing, which they confessed to the undercover lawmen who were posing as Mafia fences.

Most Problems Offset

According to police officials here, problems generated by "the sting," as the undercover operation has been called, have been more than offset by the dragnet impact of the arrests and the high likelihood of convictions, based on the video tape recordings. The problems included a sudden crowding of the city jail and criminal court docket and a number of outraged letters to Police Chief Maurice J. Cullinane, objecting to the

mock-Italian characterizations assumed by the warehouse detectives. Only one of them is of measurable Italian descent.

Contending that the police were not insensitive to the ethnic implications, the officer who played Pasquale Larocca told a news conference Thursday that he and his associates "thank the Italian-Americans for the use of their mythology."

"We meant no harm, except to the thieves," he said. It was plain at the news conference that the police had had some fun as well as facing danger in acting their ethnic roles.

"We played a game with them," one detective said of the warehouse customers. "We were romance, the mob, the greatest thing that ever happened to them."

"They ate it up," said Lieut. Robert Arscott, who directed the operation. "They thought they were in Hollywood."

The deception in what the officers called "skits"—designed to reinforce in their dupes' minds the notion that the officers were Mafia and ruthless—reportedly included a shouted query by one of them up an empty stairwell, in the presence of several customers—"hey, we got a body in the trunk—where you want to put it?"

On the night of the "party," however, there were only handcuffs, coffee and cigarettes beyond the far door. The guests departed in a fleet of paddy wagons.

Interior Dept. Urged To Shield Yosemite From Big Business

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7 (AP) — A Congressional report issued today urges the Department of the Interior to take immediate action to keep big business interests from turning the Yosemite National Park into a "major Walt Disney-type attraction."

The joint report of the House subcommittees on Government operations and on small business is the culmination of a two-year investigation of privately owned concessions that operate in national parks.

The report criticizes the National Park Service and individual concessionaires, saying that some parks are being commercialized under a Federal policy that favors big business.

The recommendation that interior take immediate action on Yosemite, situated about 200 miles southeast of San Francisco, notes that Music Corporation of America, a Hollywood-based conglomerate, operates park concessions through the Yosemite Park and Curry Company.

The report says Music Corporation operates a variety of facilities that are "inconsistent with the natural surroundings of the park — including golf courses, tennis courts, a bank, service stations, garages, barber and beauty shops and 19 establishments that sell liquor.

The report says many of the facilities were present before Music Corporation took over the concessions but adds that the company "has resisted any suggestion to relocate some facilities outside the park."

It also said that park lodges were being rented for large conventions during peak seasons, making it difficult for tourists to obtain rooms in Yosemite Valley.

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.



Private Pension Plans for Employees Are Canceled by 5,500 Small Companies

Most of the smaller pension plans in existence were established primarily for the benefit of the chief executive and for the owner of the business...

Mr. McGinn said he thought there would be "more cancellations this year than in 1975," although he doubted that the trend would affect large companies...

Several employees said they felt insecure and blamed the Federal Government; others, especially younger workers, said that retirement was a long way off for them...

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MEANY HITS DELAY ON HEALTH RULES

WASHINGTON, March 7—George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, said today that he was "shocked and saddened" by a report that the promulgation of health standards for millions of workers had been postponed by the Ford Administration until after the election...

Mr. Meany's protest concerned a report in last Thursday's New York Times that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration — an agency frequently criticized by President Ford for being too tough on business — had postponed adoption of exposure standards for a group of substances, including some cancer-causing agents, until after the election...

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# New Team to Unify E.R.A. Campaign

By JUDY KLEMESRUD  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON—One is a Democrat, the other a Republican. That is their biggest difference, but from there on, Liz Carpenter and Ely Peterson have a lot in common: They are articulate, silver-haired and matronly-looking. They are feminists, but not the shrieking and shouting kind. And they are longtime party warhorses with a lot of outstanding political debts owed to them.

This combination of nonmilitant feminism and political savvy was probably the main reason that the two old friends were chosen to head up ERAmerica, the new organization that will spearhead the first real nationwide effort to ratify the proposed equal-rights amendment, which has stalled after having been passed in 34 of the needed 38 states.

Their major strategy, the two co-chairmen said here the other day, is a nationwide campaign, run along the lines of a political campaign, only this time the candidate isn't a human being but 24 words that say: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

And, as to any other campaign, there will be speakers flying all over the country, debates, fund-raising events, strategy sessions, pamphlets, posters and placards, and wheeling and dealing in smoke-filled rooms.

Access to the Leaders  
"Because of our many years in politics, we can get governors and lieutenant governors and speakers of the house on the telephone," said Mrs. Carpenter, 55, a Democratic National Committee member at large and a former press secretary to Lady Bird Johnson who her husband was President.

"That is what clout is all about," she added, "and that's why there are two of us."  
Mrs. Peterson, 61, who twice served as assistant chairman of the Republican

"I was planning to wind down my activities and do more writing," Mrs. Carpenter said, balancing her handbag on her foot, "but I will go into heaven kicking and screaming if I don't go in as a complete citizen of my country."

ERAmerica, which will eventually have a paid staff of seven, is aiming for funds totaling \$1 million, "and we'll take it in large corporate contributions and small citizens' contributions," Mrs. Carpenter said. She added that Betty Ford had already written out a check for \$50.

So far, two benefits have been planned for ERAmerica here: A concert by Helen Reddy, the pop singer who is the minstrel of the women's movement, on March 27 in Constitution Hall, and a performance of "Eleanor," starring Eileen Heckart, on May 2 at Ford's Theater.

The enemy—and the two women don't even like to mention her name—is, of course, Phyllis Schlafly, the 51-year-old conservative Republican from Alton, Ill., who heads the well-organized nationwide Stop E.R.A. movement, and whose troops in the past have usually seemed to outdebate and outsmart the ill-prepared proponents.

"We don't think she's been that successful," Mrs. Carpenter said. "How can she be when 34 states have ratified the amendment, and 110 organizations have come together to support it? What she has done is foster a lot of myths, like saying that the amendment will mean more abortions, more busing, the changing of relationships between husbands and wives, and coed bathrooms. It's all lies."

The two women alternately smiled and grimaced when confronted with a list of some of the things that Mrs. Schlafly and her followers have insisted would happen if the equal rights amendment was ratified:

"A woman will lose the right to be supported by her husband. There is no legal basis today that a man

*"We'll work with women's organizations, because that's what gave us birth. We'll work with anybody who gives us assistance."*

National Committee, said, "We both have our political debts, and now we'll cash them in."

The two women were sitting in the board room of the ERAmerica headquarters, which opened last month in a five-room suite on the sixth floor of the National Education Association building here. The N.E.A., one of the supporters of the amendment, has donated the space and the office equipment, for as long as ERAmerica needs it—"hopefully, no more than two years," Mrs. Carpenter said.

At present, the future of the amendment is in doubt, because of the resounding recent defeats of state equal rights amendments in New York and New Jersey, and because of recession attempts in some states that have already ratified the amendment. The deadline for legislative action on the amendment is March 22, 1979.

The two women, who were both among the founders of the National Women's Political Caucus, said they planned to urge uncommitted political candidates to take a stand in favor of the amendment, and they plan to attend both national political conventions and fight for strong planks favoring the amendment in the parties' platforms.

### Deny Snubbing Feminists

They denied, however, that this emphasis on partisan politics meant that they would, in effect, be snubbing feminist organizations that in the past had led the fragmented fight for the equal rights amendment.

"Oh, we'll work with women's organizations, because that's what gave us birth," Mrs. Carpenter insisted. "We'll work with anybody who gives us assistance. We both consider ourselves strong feminists. We won't de-emphasize feminism to get the votes that we don't have."

At this point, Jane Wells, ERAmerica's \$35,000-a-year campaign director and a veteran of E.R.A. campaigns in Texas, cut in. "Instead of de-emphasizing women's groups, we're going to emphasize women whom nobody has ever paid attention to, like Liz and Ely."

ERAmerica came about, the women said, after a number of the more than 100 organizations that are backing the amendment, fed up with the feeble effort in support of the amendment, banded together and asked the International Women's Year Commission here to form a group to spearhead a national E.R.A. campaign.

Commission members came up with the concept for ERAmerica, then persuaded Ely Peterson to come out of retirement, and Liz Carpenter to spend less time at Hill & Knowlton, the international public relations firm where she is a vice president. Neither of the women will be paid for their ERAmerica efforts.

has to support his wife," Mrs. Peterson replied. "That's a personal relationship between man and woman, without legal obligation."

"Women would lose their right to be exempt from the draft and military combat. No, 1, there is no draft today," Mrs. Peterson answered, "and No. 2, if there were, as the laws now stand, women could now be drafted and sent into military combat."

"The amendment will not give women any new rights in employment, education and credit, because those rights are already provided for in Federal laws. 'Nonsense,' Mrs. Peterson said, "those acts could be repealed at any time, and until state legislatures adopt laws to enact women's rights in these areas, inequities will still exist."

"The amendment would legalize homosexual marriages. 'States enact family codes,' Mrs. Peterson said, "and if a state decided in its wisdom to do this, then they'd have to do it for both sexes. What the E.R.A. says is that you'd have to do it for both sexes, but in no way does it say it's right."

"The amendment would require coed bathrooms in public places. 'It's so ridiculous,' Mrs. Peterson said with a wave of her hand. "The right to privacy is provided in other amendments to the Constitution, and that takes precedence here."

"The amendment would weaken alimony and child support laws. 'The amendment would force a re-examination of these laws,' Mrs. Peterson conceded. "As a result, the money granted would probably depend on a person's personal financial condition, and not on their sex."

And what does ERAmerica plan to do to woo housewives, who have traditionally formed a hard core of opposition to the amendment?

"We're trying to reach homemakers through the churches that are behind us," Mrs. Peterson said. "Almost all of the churches have backed us, except the fundamentalist and Mormon churches. And we have a special information packet for church groups and garden clubs."

When all is said and done, then, do the two women think it is really possible for a Republican and a Democrat to work harmoniously together on a nationwide campaign of this sort? Both women nodded and smiled.

"We'll part ways on election day," Liz Carpenter said, "but then we'll get back together again."

"I don't mind that Liz is a Democrat," Ely Peterson added. "Frankly, I have more problems with her being a Texan, and all those stories she tells."



Ely Peterson, left, and Liz Carpenter head ERAmerica



Honorata Blicharska, Polish artist, stands with her tapestries of faces

By ANGELA TAYLOR

The women's faces, with their huge, brooding eyes, look down at the lunchers in Serendipity's upstairs dining room. Bigger than life-sized, they are mysterious and still oddly familiar—one recognizes Twiggy and Catherine Deneuve. They aren't painted portraits, as they seem at first glance, but tapestries.

The tapestries are the work of Honorata Blicharska, a 31-year-old Polish artist, who explains that they are a form of pop art. The faces are of models in fashion magazines, especially those in cosmetics advertisements, which explains the feeling of one's having seen them before.

"They are the uniform face of the cosmetics industry," the artist said in Polish translated by her friend, Elzbieta Chesevska Halberstam. "They combine vulgarity and sophistication." Which is why Miss Blicharska's portraits are only of women—and especially the women in the ads.

Modern woman, she continued, has two faces: her own and the second one she paints on with makeup. In fact, one of her tapestries (it's been sold to a collector in Poland) is one of those half-face portraits the cosmetics people are so fond of. Half of the face is naked and freckled, the other half wears false lashes and all the paint.

Miss Blicharska was in town recently because her husband, the sculptor Karol Broniatowski, was showing some of his works in Philadelphia.

## Tapestry, Tapestry, On the Wall...

(His figures have a mystery of their own; they are first modeled in clay and then covered with newspapers from all over the world.) His wife came along for the ride, and incidentally brought a dozen of her tapestries. In New York, she stayed with Mrs. Halberstam, the Polish actress who married David Halberstam, the American writer.

"We were trying to hang the tapestries in my apartment," Mrs. Halberstam explained. "They kept falling down and we were exhausted. I suggested we go across the street to Serendipity and have a banana split. We told the manager what we'd been doing, he was curious about the tapestries, so we took him back to my apartment to see them. He was excited about them, so here they are."

Miss Blicharska said she had been collecting

the magazine faces for years. In her Warsaw studio, she photographs the pages and then projects them enlarged. She makes her working design from the enlargement and weaves it on traditional, vertical wooden loom, using wool yarns she has dyed on a linen canvas.

Some of the portraits are in color, but if black and white ones with shadows subtly shade in a range of grays, are possibly more startling. It takes her about two months to complete the large tapestries—they are 55 to 65 inches square. Honorata Blicharska—she signs her work Hoka—attended art school in Warsaw, where her husband was also a student. She started out doing interior design for industry, illustrated some children's books and then switched to tapestries. She had always been fascinated by the French Gobelin tapestries and "I felt they could be done in a modern way." Besides, she explained, weaving is a popular art for women in Poland.

Although she has had some queries about doing tapestry portraits from life, she has not attempted one and is not sure how it would work out. Possible the attraction of the faces is their remoteness. They are like the close-ups on a wide movie screen—not quite real, because no one sees a real face in those dimensions.

The Broniatowskis have returned to Poland but the tapestries will continue to hang at the Serendipity 3 boutique at 225 East 60th Street. They are priced from \$800 to \$2,200.

## DE GUSTIBUS

# Of Course, a Cod Can't Stay a Scrod All Its Life

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

Once a year or thereabouts we get the scrod-to-cod query. This year it is from Walter S. Pius of Long Island City, Queens. "When," he wants to know, "is a 'scrod' become a 'cod'?"

Decided by restaurants and fish stores—and what is the truth? We seriously doubt that there is any legal definition to determine the precise moment when the young scrod reaches the drinking age, so to speak, thereafter to be known as cod.

We asked the savants at our local fish market, Sturges in Amagasset, L.I., and William Vornahi says that a scrod weighs in at two and one-half to three pounds. Anything over that is known as a cod. There is, as far as we can determine, no final point of delineation.

We had a note from Mrs. Ruth Fratts of Brooklyn who asks if there is any difference between Indian nuts and pignoli (or pine nuts). In all honesty, we had no clue, although it was a sort of educated guess that they were one and the same.

We telephoned the A. L. Bazzini Company, one of the largest packers and distributors of nuts in America, and a spokesman for the concern assures us that, indeed, Indian nuts and pignoli (or pine nuts) are one and the same thing. "The price of the nuts has skyrocketed because no one wants to harvest and pick them anymore," the spokesman said.

A reader from Memphis who requests that his name not be mentioned in print stated, "I know you were born a few miles south of here and wondered if you have in your files a recipe for a genuine, old-fashioned barbecue sauce, the kind my parents used to smear on chicken, pork or anything else that fit on a spit or grill. I had their recipe but misplaced it many years ago."

There are, of course, as many recipes for "old-fashioned barbecue sauces" as there are backyards in this country. Most of them have a ketchup base, as did the one remembered best from our childhood. In almost the same mail we received a recipe for a first-rate "old-fashioned" barbecue sauce, not

from a Southerner but from Bart Campbell of Schneckersville, Pa. We tried it and recommended it highly. It resembles to a great degree a favorite sauce from childhood.

The recipe for Mr. Campbell's sauce is prefaced by one for barbecued spareribs. Here are both.

**BART CAMPBELL'S BARBECUED COUNTRY SPARERIBS**  
1 recipe for country barbecue sauce (see recipe)  
4 to 5 pounds country spareribs, cut into 1- or 2-inch pieces  
2 cups water  
1/2 cup imported soy sauce  
1 tablespoon freshly ground pepper  
1 teaspoon dried marjoram.

1. Prepare the barbecue sauce and let it stand overnight or for several hours.

2. Put the spareribs in a saucepan and add the water, soy sauce, pepper and marjoram. Bring to the boil and let simmer about half an hour, turning the ribs in the liquid so that they cook evenly.

3. Drain the spareribs and discard the liquid. Combine the spareribs with the barbecue sauce and bring to the boil. Let stand until ready to cook. The ribs may be prepared to this point several hours in advance.

4. Preheat the oven to 350 degrees or prepare a charcoal fire for grilling.

5. Reheat the spareribs in the sauce.  
6. Spoon and scrape the ribs into a roasting pan or

baking dish. Pour the sauce over them and cover. Bake about one hour. Uncover and bake 15 to 30 minutes longer, basting often. Serve with parsley potatoes and a green salad.

Yield: Four to six servings.

**COUNTRY BARBECUE SAUCE**  
3 tablespoons peanut oil  
2 cups finely chopped onion  
1 1/2-pound can imported plum tomatoes  
1 cup ketchup or chili sauce  
1/4 cup white vinegar  
1/4 cup Worcestershire sauce  
Salt to taste  
1 teaspoon ground black pepper

1. Heat the oil in a large deep skillet or casserole; add the onions. Cook, stirring often, until golden. Add the remaining ingredients and bring to the boil.

2. Simmer, stirring frequently, about 45 minutes. Let stand overnight before using. Use for basting meat when they are barbecued.

Yield: Three to three and one-half cups sauce.

1 or 2 tablespoons c powder  
1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper, more or less taste  
1 1/2 cups water  
1 teaspoon dried oregano  
1 teaspoon cumin powder  
2 to 4 tablespoons hot sauce

1. Heat the oil in a large deep skillet or casserole; add the onions. Cook, stirring often, until golden. Add the remaining ingredients and bring to the boil.

2. Simmer, stirring frequently, about 45 minutes. Let stand overnight before using. Use for basting meat when they are barbecued.

Yield: Three to three and one-half cups sauce.

Yield: Three to three and one-half cups sauce.

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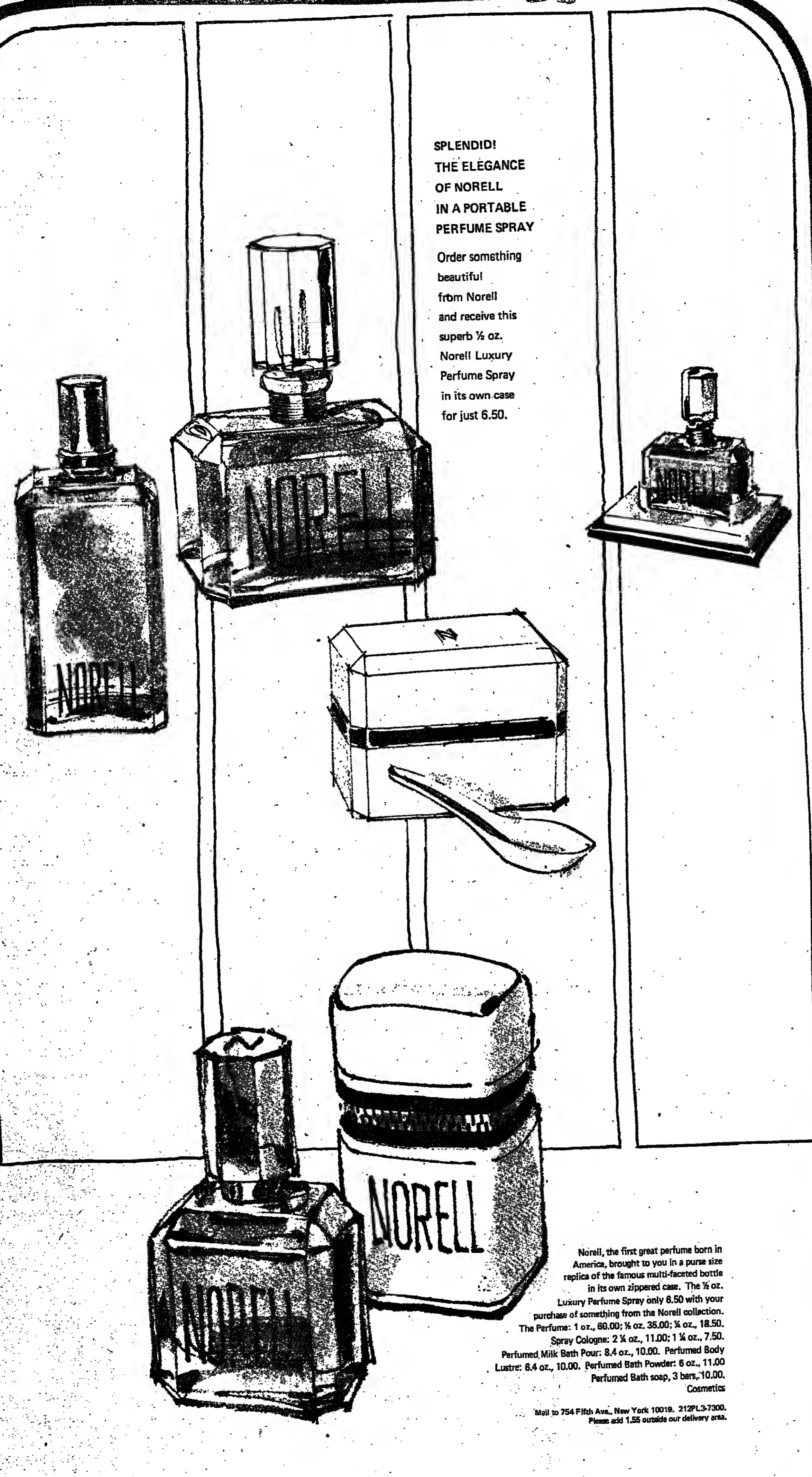
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... to pick up his wife.

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Best Seller of The Times to Speak in the Roman Way

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

STORY OF LATIN AND THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES. By Mario Pei. With Appendices partially written, compiled, and arranged by Paul A. Gagan. 365 pages. Illustrated with maps. Harper & Row. \$15.95.

There is no exaggeration to speak of the Romance languages as being something of a miracle," remarks the philologist Mario Pei in the Introduction to his latest book, "The Story of Latin and the Romance Languages." First, the Romance languages—these major living representatives are Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian and Romanian—"stem from a common ancestor... Latin, of the great languages of antiquity, whose records have come down to us in a form, Latin, which is not only a living language but also bears its offspring even though the Roman Empire, which once spoke it, became in time to be submerged by invaders of different ethnicities. Third, Latin was a tongue of so high a cultural order—second only, if at all, to Greek—that its impact, which was as the physical Empire waned, was throughout all subsequent history, in the Dark Ages, the medieval period, the Renaissance, the centuries of the Enlightenment, down to the present and into the future.



Mario Pei

The Linguistic Thread

A corollary to this miracle (which Mr. Pei does not mention since he is attempting to demonstrate it) is that a philologist looking at Latin and its descendants can see an enormous quantity of time and space in range. He can connect the story of the Punic Wars with the colonization of the South American continent, can show us how the roots of certain words grow from one side of the globe to the other. He can highlight the linguistic thread that runs all the way from Sallust to Sartre. He can, in short, dramatize how the modern world evolved from the ancient world, in the process, perhaps revive interest in Latin, which after all has so heavily influenced such a non-Romance language as English.

Regrettably, Pei's study does not really do justice to the miracle of Latin's development. There is enough of interest here in one reading to the end of the text, and on through the 75 pages of Paul A. Pei's appendices to the very necessary history of Linguistic Terms Appearing in This Work. Pei, who retired in 1970 from his position as Professor Emeritus of Romance Philology at Columbia University, is an advocate of geolinguistics, which, as he says, tends to get overlooked both by the historians and the structural linguists. (Perhaps this oversight occurs because in an age of rapid travel and communication it is hard to imagine a language whose geographical features like the Rhine could actually define the boundaries between different language groups.)

The claims of geolinguistics not only make good common sense, they are also stimulating to read about, especially when they are illustrated by such cataclysmic events as the eighth-century Moorish invasion of Spain, which shattered the unity of the Latin-speaking world and helped to precipitate the development of the Romance languages; or the swearing of the Strasbourg Oath in 842, whereby two of Charlemagne's grandsons united against the third, and in the surviving transcription of which the transition from Vulgar Latin to Old French can almost be seen taking place.

What's more, one can never tell where in Pei's text one is likely to stumble across a curious detail or two—such as that Russian is the "widespread modern language" that "duplicates most of the typical features of such ancient Indo-European languages as Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Old Irish, Old Church Slavonic" (this observation prompts Pei to remind us that "languages are never difficult or complex to their speakers," which should make it clear to the bewildered tourist in that old cartoon why "even little children can speak French").

Or that one example of a 19th-century "loanword" from German is the French word for "transom" *vasistas*, so-called because German soldiers in Paris in 1870, seeing a transom for the first time, asked "Was ist das?" Or that the term "Romance language" originated in the Latin expression *romance loqui*, "to speak in Roman fashion," while "roman," something written in Romance, became the common term for a story or a novel; and since most novels dealt with earthly love, a love affair eventually turned into a "romance." (I know, I should have known that already, but I didn't.)

Prodigious Knowledge. Still, there is something perfunctory about Pei's performance in "The Story of Latin." Too often he is content merely to compile long lists of words that illustrate a certain point, or to recount, say, "The influence of Latin-Romance on Eastern European and other Language Groups" without drawing any stimulating conclusions, or to describe the transition from one language to another in terms so technical that a lay reader must consult the Glossary as many as three times in a single sentence. It's as if Pei had grown so accustomed to his knowledge—a knowledge so prodigious that George Bernard Shaw was once moved to compare Pei to Isaac Newton—that it bore him to write down.

Of course, when I say Pei's book is too often tedious I'm not taking into account word-obsessives who enjoy nothing more than to plow through endless lists of words that Greek lent to Italian or that Chinese refused to take from English (one of these, by the way, was *deh leu fung*, an adaptation of the Western word telephone to the Chinese sound scheme, which the Chinese soon replaced with *dym kwo*, "electricity talk"). For such list-consumers "The Story of Latin" will prove an almost uninterrupted feast. For the rest of us, it is a book to dip and browse in.

"A rock-hard cliffhanger"—"the author of 'The Rhinemann Exchange' at the top of his form!"

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A Listing of Recently Published Books

- GENERAL: 'The Knot' by Jane Lazarre... 'The Governor of Alabama' by Philip Mason... 'Conversion Urged' by National Research Council...

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- Edited by WILL WENG. ACROSS: 1 Killer whale, 5 Czech capital, 10 Greek letter, 14 Social one, 15 Coofute, 16 Organic compound, 17 Part of a proverb, 20 Ascribe, 21 Part of D.E.W., 22 Chemical endings, 23 Roman 1054, 24 Gives rise to, 27 Trounces, 31 Spring flower, 32 "of stage and screen", 33 Even if, modified, 34 "for the road", 35 Archie or Marianne, 36 Comparative suffix, 37 Kind of wit, 38 Popular fabric, 39 Scottish scale, 41 Profitable, 43 Saddle parts, 44 Wall-writing word, 45 Melody, 46 Not slender, 48 Makes too rare, 53 End of the proverb, 55 Russian city, 56 Like racing shells, 57 Continent, 58 To be in Paris, 59 "Good-bye, Mr. —", 60 Previous day: Abbe. DOWN: 1 Miss Korbut, 2 Mele, 3 Water bird, 4 Singing sisters, 5 Looks into, 6 Picture puzzle, 7 Encouragement, 8 Immense, 9 Pastry native, 10 Lament, 11 Weakened state, 12 Kind of road or booth, 13 Associate, 18 Like saloon pianos, 19 Miss Gwyn et al., 23 Lake, 24 English china, 25 Black Friday event, 26 Wind-speed recorder, 27 Unemotional, 28 "Wouldn't a flea", 29 Chinese river, 30 Tender spots, 32 Sound: Prefix, 35 Same, in France, 38 Gift recipient, 39 Kind of degree or rail, 40 Street, 42 Get cozy, 43 Posters' concern, 45 Profoundly, 46 Reed, 47 Lehr, 48 Where the Hindus are, 49 Japanese seaweed, 50 Platinum wire loop, 51 Yalies, 52 Blind part, 54 Eden — Rivena beach.

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"When one despairs of the human race and its lemminglike urge to destroy itself it would be well to read this incredibly brave and bright autobiography... What comes through is not so much the anguish, the longing for normal life, but the love Joey knows and reciprocates." —The Seattle Times



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## Undermining School Aid

In the now familiar jargon of the war against Washington, President Ford has told Congress that his new school aid bill would "allow people at the state and local level to stop worrying about entangling Federal red tape and turn full attention to educating our youth."

The way this is to be accomplished is by consolidating 24 existing Federal aid programs into a single block grant to be used at the state's discretion. It is an educational adaptation of revenue sharing.

The benefits of that liberation from Washington, Mr. Ford suggests, would make up for the fact that, considering inflation, he is proposing an actual reduction in aid dollars. Even the projected rise for each of the subsequent two years would barely bring the total back to last year's level in purchasing power.

The existing aid categories range from specific funds for the disadvantaged, which at present constitute almost two-thirds of the total aid package, to a variety of programs for the handicapped, adult education, library resources, work-study projects, etc.

While it is true that the President's proposal requires 75 percent of all Federal funds to be directed to the needs of the educationally deprived and handicapped, this would not prevent states and localities from eliminating entire categories which were designed specifically to aid the disadvantaged. While the new legislation contains the threat of a "flexible penalty provision" to prevent states from shortchanging the needy, this looks like a merely pro forma warning as it is difficult to see how the new Federal monitoring apparatus would differ from the present inadequate one.

The existing aid program is not sacrosanct. Specific categories call for periodic review, modification or replacement by newly pertinent ones. Excessive red tape should obviously be eliminated.

But the fact remains that the categorical approach was rendered necessary in the first place by local and state insensitivity to the needs of the poor, the minorities and the urban centers as well as by an inherent reluctance to innovate. The prevailing mood of retreat from liberal social reforms suggests that this is the wrong time to diminish the Federal responsibility.

Ironically, the least defensible categorical subsidy—"impact aid" for school districts containing large numbers of children of Federal employees—would be retained as a sweetener for those in Congress who have always liked this largely obsolete pork barrel.

As Congress considers the probable consequences of Mr. Ford's new federalism applied to education, it would do well to review an analysis of how "block grant" funds have been used since 1972, based on study of some sixty communities throughout the South, and first published by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The study reveals that newly won freedom from Washington has frequently been turned into an opportunity to scuttle social programs. Contrary to the romantic picture painted by Mr. Ford, no strings allocation of funds, instead of giving people greater options to run their local affairs, have (in the words of the report) "helped insulate government from citizens." It has enabled local politicians to decide how to spend money without regard for public opinion.

Such disregard of social needs and responsibilities is deplorable in any area of public financing; it is a matter of extreme concern in education, which remains indispensable to all efforts to erase injustice and alleviate poverty. The Nixon Administration initiated and President Ford is trying to perpetuate the line that attack pinpointed on the breeding places of discrimination and deprivation is a futile or improper Federal activity.

This is an ideological distortion contradicted by the evidence. It leaves the President's school aid proposal fiscally inadequate and strategically ill-conceived.

## Election Reprieve

The Supreme Court has provided Congress with a much-needed reprieve by extending the life of the Federal Election Commission until March 22. During this time Congress can not only reconstitute the commission as a Presidentially appointed board but also significantly strengthen the law.

The Court's decision upholding most but not all of the 1974 election reform law created some serious gaps in enforcement. Others exist because of ambiguities in the statute itself. It is important that Congress clarify these. For example, political action committees established by corporations and unions can donate up to \$5,000 to a candidate's campaign. It must be made clear that each corporation and each international union is limited to one such political committee. Otherwise, they may proliferate in every branch office and union local, making the limit on contributions meaningless.

The Supreme Court's decision permits individuals to expend unlimited sums to advocate their political opinions as long as these independent expenditures are not arranged in collusion with a candidate. There is no way that Congress can completely undo the harmful effects of this part of the Court's ruling. But it can restrict the consequences by requiring full disclosure of all the circumstances surrounding such asserted independent expenditures.

The best corrective would be to shift the financing of campaigns for the House and Senate from private to public money as has largely been done at the Presidential level. Mr. Ford and former Governor Reagan as well as the many claimants for the Democratic nomination have already discovered that public matching funds in the primaries—to be followed in the fall by general election campaigns wholly financed by public funds—are the fair way to insure a hearing for all serious candidates and the surest way to diminish the corrupting power of private money in politics. When Congress and the

President have finished their work on the pending amendments, the hope must be for recognition by both that the same principle of public financing can safely and wisely be extended to Congressional campaigns.

## Curbing Arms Trade

House passage of a major revision of the foreign military aid program, on the heels of similar Senate action, now assures a tightening-up of Congressional oversight of the nation's arms sales abroad, which have been soaring upward at a disgraceful rate. In the year ending last June, more than \$10.5 billion of military equipment or services were sold or given away to 71 countries, a fivefold increase in four years.

A determination to limit these sales to those that advance foreign policy or security objectives, rather than simply increase export earnings, characterizes both the House and Senate bills, which go to conference within a few days. The House bill also sets a \$9 billion ceiling for annual arms sales abroad. While this limit is still too high, it will impose a new constraint on the Pentagon and require choices based on broad national interest rather than immediate, economic gain.

Administration opposition to this ceiling provision and to other sections, strengthening Congressional control over arms sales must not succeed in watering down the bill in conference. The \$9 billion ceiling, for example, is not so rigid as to threaten effective foreign policy; in an emergency, there is a provision permitting the President to waive the ceiling by certifying to the Congress that national security interests so require. The Congress, however, could veto the transfer within thirty days.

This right of prior review and veto, which the Congress has had for more than a year but wielded indirectly only once, will be made more effective now by its extension in the pending legislation to commercial as well as government-to-government sales. Other improvements: declassification of some secret data and the provision of much more information, including annual estimates of arms sales plans on a country-by-country basis, to prod Congressional attention. Legislation enacted recently already requires an "impact" statement from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Now there is to be, in addition, open reporting of all fees and commissions paid to discourage bribery, and reductions in the Pentagon missions abroad that have spent most of their time promoting the sale of American weapons.

The chief weakness in the Senate bill, however, is that everything would depend on the will of Congress to use or threaten to use its veto power. The \$9 billion annual ceiling in the House bill is an essential strengthening element.

## Limiting Speech

When the Supreme Court ruled recently that a shopping center owner could prohibit the picketing of a store located on its property, it sharply narrowed First Amendment protection of speech.

The case arose when the warehouse employees of a shoe company picketed one of the company's retail outlets located in a Georgia shopping center. The general manager of the center attempted to stop the picketing, but both the National Labor Relations Board and a United States Court of Appeals said the picketing was protected both by labor statutes and the Constitution.

The Supreme Court ruled that since the attempted communication had been interrupted on private property by a private party, it was not protected by the First Amendment which prohibits states from interfering with speech. Two justices dissented sharply, arguing that the majority view ignored reality and was overly formalistic.

The minority view is consonant not only with earlier Supreme Court decisions in similar cases, but also with the realities of modern American life. Decades ago, the Court held that the owners of a company town could not interfere with free expression under the guise of regulating private conduct on private property. It reasoned that the property was devoted to such public purposes that the owner had become the guarantor of free public forums. In 1968 the Court, noting the public and commercial character of shopping centers, applied that reasoning to protect speech there.

The reversal of that decision gives shopping center owners much broader powers to curtail speech than governments have. It is ironic that the Court of twenty years ago crafted a rule more suited to life as it is lived in the seventies than did the current majority in the recent decision.

## Prison Experiments

The Federal Bureau of Prisons recently announced that it would no longer permit medical experimentation on inmates in Federal prisons. The announcement followed news of experiments carried on in the state prisons of Oregon and Washington a decade ago.

Prisoners in those institutions were asked to "volunteer" for research at the behest of the Atomic Energy Commission, designed to test the effects of massive amounts of X-rays on the male reproductive system. Many of the subjects of those experiments who are still in prison are now suffering severe and painful aftereffects. In a sense, they are the lucky ones since they are identifiable and can receive follow-up care. Experimenters admit that they have lost track of many of the men who participated in the experiment but were subsequently discharged.

Truly voluntary consent is virtually impossible to achieve in prison and there is a large temptation to undervalue prisoners' interests during the course of such research. The new Federal policy is clearly the appropriate response to these problems and it should serve as an example to the states which still permit experiments to be conducted in their prisons.

# Letters to the Editor

## City University: On the Need to Save John Jay and Hostos

To the Editor:

The Chancellor's proposal to merge John Jay College with Baruch College is based on an expected savings in operating costs of the combined institutions. Since the plan calls for a continuation of the program in criminal justice at the present Lincoln Center campus at 59th Street and Baruch College is located in the 23d Street and Madison Avenue area, there are grave questions about the reality of those savings.

We have presented a plan to the Chancellor and to the Board of Higher Education which will match the \$3 million savings the Chancellor would achieve without destroying John Jay College. The plan would reduce rental space, cut administrative costs, increase faculty productivity and reduce staff. This proposal assures the continued vitality and viability of John Jay College and gives the Chancellor the savings we realize he must achieve. To impose an artificial merger of two geographically separated institutions is questionable at best.

Since John Jay is the smaller of the two colleges, there is no question that the vigor and excellence of this criminal-justice quality program would be jeopardized. John Jay College enrolls approximately 10,000 students, and the cost per student is the lowest among the nine senior colleges in the City University. John Jay is a low-cost, high-quality college, directly and constructively related to the City of New York. There are over 4,500 policemen, firemen, corrections officers, F.B.I. agents and other law-enforcement men and women studying in our unique curriculum.

In 1964, the Board of Higher Education founded John Jay College because



it clearly perceived the need for a separate institution to study the pressing problems of crime prevention, law enforcement and the larger questions of social control and social deviance. Prior to 1964, there existed a limited, narrowly focused program in police science at Baruch College. For years, that program had been tossed from location to location around the city and given meager resources to develop. It was only with the creation of an independent college which has now become the leader and innovator in the field of criminal justice in the United States that the study of crime and its prevention was given its necessary due.

To merge John Jay is to destroy the educational vitality of the college.  
GERALD W. LYNCH  
Acting President, John Jay College  
New York, March 3, 1976

To the Editor:

Chancellor Kibbee of CUNY proposed closing Hostos Community College in the South Bronx. This proposal is senseless, cruel and deplorable. No budget cut can justify the closing of an institution of higher learning which has given so many poor people many racial and cultural opportunities which otherwise would be unavailable to them.

Why close a school whose size, personalized structure and individualized instruction correspond to the needs of students whose ground has ill prepared them for academic work?

Why close a school which is the only possibility for higher education for our residents whose language is Spanish? Hostos offers a full range of courses in Spanish that these students may earn credits while mastering English.

Why close a school which serves the working adults who need to school to improve their or their families' lives? Half the students at Hostos are over 27 years of age.

Why close the only college economically depressed area, South Bronx? The people here and deserve a college, and Hostos provides a learning and cultural center. Hostos Community College is important to be closed—too important for the South Bronx, too important for New York City. To close Hostos is to slam the door in the face of those who as much as anyone need education and jobs, and who have been denied both too long. To Hostos is intolerable.  
PETER  
Chmn., Social Science Dept.  
Hostos Community  
Bronx, Feb. 2

Chmn., Social Science Dept.  
Hostos Community  
Bronx, Feb. 2

## Natural-Gas Plan

To the Editor:

This relates to your well-reasoned recent, editorial "Gas Fiasco," calling for a "new approach to the whole tangled complex of energy pricing...."

My personal response is this: The goal of our economic policy should be to create market conditions in which neither buyers nor sellers have undue advantage over the other. To do this in the natural gas industry we must provide incentives for increased production. This the F.P.C. has attempted to do, but has failed—not because it did not extend the proverbial carrot but because the carrot was too small and it was extended before the fact.

The F.P.C. has increased the price of gas to entice producers to produce more, but this reward was not great enough. So the producers took the carrot, but little increased production resulted.

What, in my view, is needed is a new "put up or shut up" approach. That is, if production is doubled, let the price double. This would tend to create what we all agree would be best for buyers and sellers, a market with a large supply.

The foregoing is, of course, somewhat oversimplified and requires fine tuning in terms of whether price increases should be proportionate to production, excess profits and their reinvestment, tax policy, etc.

Further, my position is based on the idea that it does not follow as might follow that increased production follows higher prices. In fact, the reverse may be true. But, if industry gets the appropriate economic signal, it can, and will, respond. After all, virtually our entire investor-owned electric industry in this country was developed and grew under a "put up" system, that is, where the companies undertook to build their plant, they were assured by law that once it became "used or useful" in the public interest, they would be rewarded with a reasonable return. LOUIS J. CARTER  
Chairman, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1976

## A Pakistani Dilemma

To the Editor:

Your Feb. 25 editorial calling for the cancellation of a Pakistani-French agreement under which France will sell Pakistan a plutonium plant is both unjust and unreasonable. You make it sound as if Pakistanis are "irresponsible children" about to come into possession of "dangerous toys." Your editorial disregards the Indian nuclear threat as perceived by Pakistan.

Pakistan has repeatedly called for a nuclear free zone in South Asia, a proposal constantly rejected by India. It is also no accident that India exploded its "peaceful nuclear device" near the Pakistani border. If one views the past history of South Asia objectively, only then can one truly realize Pakistan's dilemma. In accordance with the theory of deterrence, as

propagated by Western political scientists, Pakistan has every right, just as the Soviet Union did after 1945, to manufacture an atomic bomb. Yet Pakistan has bravely stuck to its position and firmly rejected any intention to build the bomb.

The French plutonium plant by itself will serve as a deterrent to India, by turning Pakistan into a potential nuclear power. One thing is certain: If India in any way threatens Pakistan with a nuclear holocaust, the Pakistanis will not be passive victims.

By any theory, law or analogy, the above seems to be a just solution to Pakistan's very real dilemma.

ZAHID MAHMOOD  
New York, Feb. 26, 1976

## Limits of the E.P.A.

To the Editor:

On Feb. 8 you published a letter from Prof. Robert O. Pohl of the Physics Department, Cornell University, which questioned why no representatives of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency participated in the public hearing being conducted by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission for licensing of the Barnwell nuclear reprocessing plant in South Carolina. I would like to clarify the record regarding Professor Pohl's comments.

E.P.A. is vitally concerned with long-lived radioactive pollutants, such as krypton-85 and carbon-14, which under current plans will be discharged to the atmosphere at Barnwell and other fuel-reprocessing plants. In fact, two E.P.A. scientists, Dr. Neal S. Nelson and Paul J. Magno, testified at the Barnwell hearings at the request of the State of South Carolina, which is an intervenor in the licensing process, on Oct. 9 and 10, 1974. Their prepared statements are available from E.P.A.

E.P.A.'s authority is limited, however, to establishing industrywide, generally applicable environmental standards for the control of these pollutants. Individual licensing, monitoring and enforcement actions are the responsibility of the N.R.C. In this regard, E.P.A. published proposed standards on May 29, 1975, for Environmental Radiation Protection for Nuclear Power Operations, which include requirements for the control of krypton-85 from the nuclear fuel cycle. Carbon-14 was not included since it has only recently been identified as a problem, and as yet insufficient information is available on the magnitude of the problems of technology required for carbon-14 control. Thus, these standards do address the specific problems that Professor Pohl refers to. Furthermore, our interest in this area has not diminished.

Public hearings are being held on these proposed standards March 8 to 10 in Washington. Professor Pohl is most welcome to express his views regarding worldwide contamination at these hearings.

W. D. ROWE  
Deputy Assistant Administrator  
for Radiation Programs, E.P.A.  
Washington, March 2, 1976

## The Job Lottery

To the Editor:

One of the most vexing employment problems confronting us in this recession-ridden times is the older seniority vs. minority rights, especially in civil service. The tenure rights those who have labored long in fields should certainly be respected but is "last hired, first fired" not a more just alternative?

I have a suggestion to resolve this dilemma—a weighted lottery:

(1) Let every civil servant who served one to four years in a particular department or agency be given a lottery number.

(2) Let additional numbers be granted somewhat like this: (nine years' service, one number or more years' service, one number; war veterans, one number; military (women, blacks, Hispanics, physically handicapped, etc.), one number.

Thus, a disabled veteran with years' service would have five numbers, and a black person with years' service would have two numbers. Everyone would have at least one number for drawing.

This, of course, is an unhappy promise in an imperfect system undergoing exceptional strains. I least is would be fairer than the quo. Incidentally, I, as a WASP with some thirteen years of service and no veterans' credits, would be awarded three numbers, and I would be willing to take my chances drawing.

The lottery served us through war conscriptions, more or less ably. Why not give it a try in circumstances? Everyone would have at least a minimal chance at "vicarious" promotion.  
VICAR  
Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 29

## Judicial Credibility Gap

To the Editor:

My bank prominently displays reading: "Bank robbery is punished by up to twenty years in prison."

A Times news item of Feb. 7 that a 37-year-old described himself as "pleasant, polite and friendly" was sentenced to six years in jail by U.S. District Judge O. Judd in Federal Court in Brooklyn. The robber confessed to taking \$1 from one bank in December of 1974 and \$4,200 in a bank holdup March.

Does this tell us something about inordinate rise of crime in our country?  
S. ROBERT BAG  
New York, March 1

## How M.D.'s Are Licensed

To the Editor:

On Feb. 12, you published a letter from Edith T. Shapiro, M.D., of New Jersey Medical School, which said, in part, "Colleagues in our state licensing boards have alerted that issued licenses reflect the population make-up rather than clear mandate to substitute criteria for competence."

This is a very serious allegation which requires a response. The New York State Board for Medicine has been informed by anyone that must reflect the population ratios. The requirements for a license to practice medicine are clearly set forth in the Education Law, the Regulations of the Board of Regents, and the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education. Nowhere in any of these regulations, all of which are either law or the force of law, is there reference to the fact that license ratios must be related to the ratios of groups in the population.

JACKSON W. RIDDELL  
Executive Secretary  
New York State Board for Medicine  
Albany, Feb. 26

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John Jay 1950

# The Cold Warrior

By Anthony Lewis

MI BEACH, March 7—There were 500 people jammed into Temple El, and they cheered for Senator Jackson. He talked, as he does, about how he would use American power and use it in the world.

"Shouldn't we use food power?" he asked. "The United States is the powerful nation on the face of the earth in terms of food. . . . Food power is more important than any other power, and we shouldn't use it as a bargaining chip. We should tell the Russians: help you, but first show your faith."

He sounded the same theme at a union rally in Ft. Lauderdale. In a grain, he said, should be leverage to get Soviet agreement on such things as limited nuclear and stopping wars of national aggression.

"Russians would starve to death if we didn't export to them," he said. "The line got loud applause."

Senator Jackson is drawing enthusiastic crowds in South Florida. He is helped by the magnetic presence of Patrick Moynihan. He is himself a confident figure these days, a much-improved speaker, though his tires are still wooden. Some of his traveling with him now believe he is hard enough into Jimmy Carter to drop Carter substantially.

George Wallace—maybe even Jackson.

seeming Jackson surge makes it, and fascinating, to note he actually tells his audiences.

## ROAD AT HOME

with traditional liberal Democratic positions on economic issues, Mr. Jackson takes a strong line—anti-Soviet—on foreign policy. That is not news about Scoop Jackson, but the words are more than you expect.

idea of using food as a weapon, for example, is regarded by many as impractical. The Russians are that totally dependent on our grain. U.S. farmers have that they will use effective leverage against any embargo on sales. In the end, would the United States really gain influence in the world if it forced millions into starvation, their government would be the way to some American.

Ronald Reagan rejected the "Japan idea on NBC's 'Meet the Press' today. 'Selling gives us leverage,' he said. 'We can't afford to say, 'We won't sell.'"

Senator Jackson also has a much harder line than just anyone who has had American influence for a Middle East policy. doubts the sincerity of his commitment to Israel. Question is whether rigidity is the way.

Example Emanuel, Jackson called direct negotiations "between the Arabs. He said, 'We can't do a Mickey Mouse operation'—two sides talking through a intermediary, the United States.

since 1948 the Israelis have direct negotiations, and most as sympathize with that aim. progress there has been a through third-party assistance. original 1948 armistice, and in agreements on the Sinai and eight. There is no realistic way to that technique now.

Jackson indicated that the could change their basic attitude Israel is asked to return of the land occupied in 1967. must be a change of heart. "A change of boundary lines without a change of attitude really wise political? Is time on her side?" since 1967 hardly suggest, has gained relative strength in the world—by refusing occupied territory. More think she must seek an element in return for withdrawal 1967 territory. Is it an American pressure force?

ing the Palestine Liberation Organization, Jackson said it had in Lebanon and "committed against Jews and Christians. such the P.L.O. is to be come origins of the civil strife are not so clear. Is it to use such a word as

two ways to interpret extreme things that Sen- has to say about foreign first is that they are bold words that he not and cannot fit the real second possibility, more that as President he would to use American power in rous ways.

North Koreans captured in 1968, Jackson was re- Seattle Post-Intelligencer. "I'm afraid we'll have to use of nuclear weapons." says been puzzling that a tive to many human rights'd be so truculent in his cy views. But for the mo- nces seem to love his

ad enough of being kicked. We've been a soft touch

# The C.I.A. Soviet-Diaper Blunder



Lev Pollakov

By Whitman Bassow

As a former United States newspaperman in Moscow I would like to register a complaint. During all those years when the Central Intelligence Agency was recruiting United States foreign correspondents as intelligence sources, I was totally and incomprehensibly ignored by the agency. In fact, I believe the CIA was discriminating against me by not permitting me the opportunity to serve as a simple soldier in the cold war.

These are the facts: I have twice reported from Moscow for two major United States news organizations (United Press International and Newsweek) for almost five years. I speak (or spoke) fluent Russian, learned through much agony at Columbia University, the Sorbonne and arguments with the waiters at the Russian Tea Room in New York. I wore a brown leather coat with a high fur collar, and a fur hat.

In Moscow, my appearance was so Russian that even the natives would come up and ask me how to get to Red Square or to the nearest public toilet. Perfect for a CIA operative.

And yet—not once did the CIA ever ask me to serve my country (and my employers) by furnishing the Sta-

tion Chief in Moscow with secret information. And I had the real stuff, too. Information I never filed to Newsweek or U.P.I. Information that would have provided the CIA with critical insights into the state of Soviet military preparedness, the economy, or what was going on in the Kremlin.

For instance, did anyone in the vast establishment know what size shoe Nikita S. Khrushchev wore? (This was before his shoe-thumping appearance at the United Nations.) Wouldn't the CIA Station Chief have given a pot full of rubles to find out? Had he known, he would have better understood the full political impact left by Khrushchev when he booted Molotov and Bulganin out of their jobs.

Other than Mrs. Khrushchev, the Kremlin cobbler and Khrushchev himself, I was the only one in Moscow who knew he wore size 6 1/2 shoes. And how did I obtain this important information? Very simply. At an Indian Embassy reception, I found myself standing next to Khrushchev talking about the weather (more useful information). I furtively compared our shoes and observed that his black shoes were a wee bit smaller than my size 7D black shoes. Ergo: 6 1/2D.

And did the CIA Station Chief ever ask me about this? Never! And there were other items of un-

usual political, strategic, and economic interest that I could have passed along. For instance, did the CIA know about the Great Moscow Diaper Shortage? I uncovered the Kremlin's vulnerability in this significant economic sector thanks to my two-month-old daughter Fern (born in New York) who was running out of the supply of disposables we had imported along with her.

Of course, this shortage could only have meant one thing: The Soviet Union was preparing for war! All the diaper material was being used to make bandages. (On the other hand, it could have meant that the Russians were better at producing babies than diapers. Even this information would have been useful.)

And when I returned to the United States on leave, not once did my phone ring and not once did a flat, calm, authoritative voice say: "This is the CIA. We understand that you just returned from Moscow and wondered if you would like to talk to us about your experiences."

Even though the CIA was not interested in my perceptive observations of the Soviet scene, the Russians were. In August 1962, they threw me out of the country for having "violated the rules governing the conduct of foreign correspondents in the Soviet Union." As usual, there were no specifics.

Seven days later, as I boarded the Copenhagen-bound plane and waved goodbye to the band of diplomats and journalists (Western) gathered at the airport, much to my surprise, I saw the CIA Station Chief. Recognition at last!

And guess who the CIA sent to meet me when the plane landed in Copenhagen? Nobody! Nor in New York! Nor anywhere else!

Now, when I read that the CIA used United States correspondents to collect intelligence, I fail to understand why I was ignored at a time when I could have been a most useful source of information. I am angry and confused. I feel that somehow I was unworthy of trust. As a taxpayer, I am entitled to know why the CIA organization treated me in this way.

Oh yes, my expulsion was finally explained to me by Sam Jaffe, then ABC's Moscow correspondent, who has since admitted working for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Just before I left Moscow, he confided, his Russian "friends" had told him that I was expelled because they were convinced I worked for the CIA.

Whitman Bassow can now be reached (if the C.I.A. is interested) at the Center for International Environment Information, in New York City, where he is executive director.

# Henry's Leaked Secrets

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—The documents were emblazoned TOP SECRET/SENSITIVE/NODIS/CHEROKEE, as befits current records of the most confidential Mid-east negotiations with foreign chiefs of state.

No documents of such immediate sensitivity have ever been leaked before, because such disclosure would compromise a President's ability to talk privately and frankly with his counterparts abroad.

But six months ago, Henry Kissinger was getting less praise than he thought he deserved at the conclusion of his shuttle diplomacy. Therefore, a respected pro-Arab research fellow at Harvard was slipped selected portions of transcripts of secret discussions that showed Secretary Kissinger to be, in the phrase the writer chose, "at the apogee of his genius."

The result is the journalistic coup in this month's Foreign Policy magazine. Writer Edward Sheehan and editors Warren Manshel and Richard Holbrooke deserve high marks for enterprise. Nobody should ask them anything about their sources.

But some suspicious eyes for officials of the United States Government. Who leaked these private discussion transcripts? What damage has it done? What can be done to set it right?

Anybody who accepts the notion that these documents could have been leaked without the permission of Henry Kissinger is living in a dream world. Despite hypocritical howls of "unauthorized," this was what is known in the trade as an "authorized leak."

The irony is that the leak was set in motion six months ago, and broke into print just after Secretary Kissinger had exploded at the Congress for leaking the Pike report that criticized him. Henry's blistering attack panicked the Congress into turning an ethics committee into a plumbers' committee to track down those responsible for leaking a nonsecret criticism.

The criterion of classification has become intensely personal: What is embarrassing to Henry Kissinger is "top secret," and the leak must be plugged at all costs; but what makes the Secretary of State appear to be "at the apogee of his genius"—no matter how secret—can be leaked with impunity.

The long-range diplomatic damage is considerable. Never mind that the quotations out of context make Golda Meir look bellicose and the Arab leaders shrewd; that twisting of the record pales beside this central fact: No foreign leader can now talk with the President of the United States or his Secretary of State confident that the privacy of those discussions will be respected.

What can Mr. Ford and the Congress do to repair the damage—to make possible frank, private discussions in the future?

The standard "thunderstruck" disavowals by Mr. Kissinger will no longer suffice; that fig leaf won't hide. At his confirmation hearings, Henry pretended not to be the source of the inside SALT data in the book "Cold Dawn." Nobody objected then; today more people care about a single standard in protecting secrets.

All the Congressmen who trembled at Henry Kissinger's thunder a couple of weeks ago, and who guiltily voted for a self-investigation by the House ethics committee, have just been slapped in the face with a large, wet fish. They were bullied and stampeded into flagellating themselves over a leak of nonsecret criticism by a Secretary of State who, at that moment, was well aware of his own department's leakage of transcripts of secret conversations with foreign leaders.

The head of the house plumbers, "our man Flynt," cannot ignore this outrage. Since the minor Pike leak and the massive Kissinger leak are closely related in time and subject matter, he should demand that the Secretary of State march up to the Hill to answer some questions. Which aide has been elected Fall Guy? Did the President know about this leak when he ostentatiously offered the House help in plugging their leaks?

The Secretary might just have to come clean, because he knows all his aides, spokesmen and secretaries will have to testify, and few loyal aides are going to risk prison on perjury charges just to protect Henry.

Perhaps the Congress needed this weekend's ultimate insult to steer it away from some terrible constitutional abuses. The inside Ellsbergs are the villains, not the outside Schorrs; the leaker, not the leaked-to, is the betrayer of confidence.

If President Ford, a man of the House, expects the House to restore respect for the nation's legitimate secrets, then he should tell chairman John Flynt that he will not claim executive privilege in the investigation of the making of top-secret "memos" into publicity handouts. What is sauce for Mr. Pike's goose is sauce for Mr. Kissinger's gander; the President—who cannot object to Congressional leaks if he will not object to leaks by his Secretary of State—owes the House an apology.

Mr. Kissinger's fury at leakers caused the illegal wiretaps in 1969, caused the Pentagon Papers reaction leading to a break-in at a psychiatrist's office in 1971, and caused the House to start its own plumbers' unit in 1976. It is only fitting that the identical indignation now be turned against him in this most serious leak of all.

# Saving John Jay

By Thomas F. Heavey 2d

There is nothing so much worth as a mind well instructed." These words of wisdom from Ecclesiasticus should alert the City University Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee to the tremendous loss this city would suffer if John Jay College of Criminal Justice were to close its doors. Seekers of a good education would be victimized by a chancellor who is more interested in playing politics than in preserving low-cost, high-quality education.

John Jay, in mid-Manhattan and easily accessible to all, is educating 7,800 present and future members of the city and state criminal-justice and security systems through its criminal-justice program. John Jay gives Federal, state and city workers (policemen, firemen, court administrators, correction officers, probation and parole personnel, and members of the Internal Revenue Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Secret Service) a well-rounded, "cost-effective" education.

Knowledge gained by the students is passed on to the city in the professional way they perform their duties.

The 1960's found Watts and Newark all afire; luckily, New York—escaped such unquenched blazes. Why? Because John Jay students (police and firemen) on the streets carrying out theories of criminal justice and community relations. Efficient and effective civil servants are mandatory assets for this city's survival at a time when the quality of essential services is threatened by the quantity of layoffs. The future of John Jay may determine the future of New York!

Students attend classes on their own time, after work, at substantial financial and personal costs, without commensurate civil-service rewards; their employer is the city, and these students are serving the people of this city in the best way they can.

The quality of education at John Jay is applauded by my colleagues and by education rating associations; training offered elsewhere to these uniformed services is not as well developed as the programs offered at John Jay. Minority students have been attracted to John Jay at a faster rate than almost any other City University college; its percentage of Hispanic students is the City University's highest.

John Jay satellite centers offer train-

ing courses in municipal buildings to city workers at a low cost. John Jay faculty and the programs offered in criminal justice and public administration are internationally recognized, imitated and respected.

John Jay's average graduate student pays \$95 a credit, which is equal to, or more than, the tuition of many private universities. The John Jay graduate school is financially in the black, something which almost no other city university school can say!

Unfortunately, some educational, banking and political people care little about John Jay's immeasurable impact on New York's criminal-justice and administrative institutions; they do not care that John Jay provides an avenue of mobility for minorities; they do not care that John Jay has one of the best reputations in the City University.

If Chancellor Kibbee would examine our budget for 1976-1977, he would find that John Jay spends less per full-time student than any other senior city college. This cost is further reduced after deducting graduate tuition and undergraduate fees. Other City University colleges cost twice as much per capita.

If the city closes John Jay, it will lose some \$1.5 million in Federal funds earmarked for improvements in management, in the retention rate of open-admission students and in the quality of criminal-justice education, while depriving itself of educated civil servants.

Our faculty has offered to cut its budget by 20 percent while increasing productivity, which will give Mr. Kibbee the dollar figure he thinks he can save.

Education should be placed above politics; financial sense and long-range effect should govern decision-making concerning cutbacks.

John Jay's contribution in educating city employees is economically important to this city; it is a key factor in the city's present and future recovery. Let us not hinder that recovery by reducing the quality of our uniformed services; let us help that recovery by properly educating our administrators; let us pool minds so that we may overcome this financial crisis.

Thomas F. Heavey 2d, a New York City police officer, is studying at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

## THE BANK OF NEW YORK

New York's First Bank—Founded 1784

"I" is how a will or trust usually begins. *You and Yours* are what these highly personal legal documents are about. *Your* wishes about the disposition of *Your* property, the guardianship of *Your* children and the administration of *Your* estate.

No law says you have to make a will. Abraham Lincoln did not. And he had a considerable estate.

However, The Bank of New York, the bank that manages money, says you should make a will.

Why a bank? Isn't preparing wills the concern of lawyers?

It is indeed. But banks act as executors of wills. And manage trusts.

Among banks that specialize in these areas,

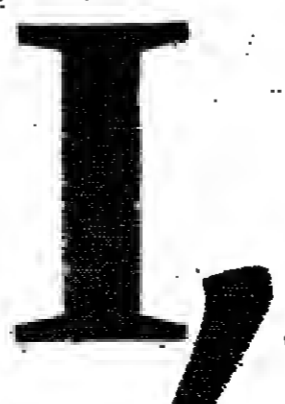
we're the oldest in New York. And one of the largest.

Did you know that the fee for having a bank as executor or co-executor is no more in New York State than having a spouse or in-law as executor or co-executor?

Or that the right trust could save your heirs thousands of dollars in Federal estate taxes?

Or that a will shouldn't be kept in your safe deposit box? (It may be necessary to get a court order before opening it. Wills in which The Bank of New York is named as executor or trustee may be left in the custody of the bank for safekeeping without cost.)

Write or call our Trust Department for more information on wills, trusts or any aspects of financial planning.









Joe Vito 1.50

Practice Makes Carnegie Program Perfect for 1977

By RICHARD SEVERO

Julius Bloom always excelled at mathematics and logic, so it has been relatively easy for him to reduce the universe to three legal-sized pages of graph paper that he keeps folded in his breast pocket wherever he goes.



Julius Bloom at the Steinway grand piano in the main auditorium of Carnegie Hall

"Part of it is standing on your head, of course," said Mr. Bloom during a brief period when the telephone in his office was not ringing.

Only a single copy of this score exists—not even Carolyn Criddle, Mr. Bloom's secretary, has one. Not in the 16 years that he has been at Carnegie has Mr. Bloom ever lost his spring worksheets, but if he ever does, he is sure he can recreate them from other data he keeps in his desk.

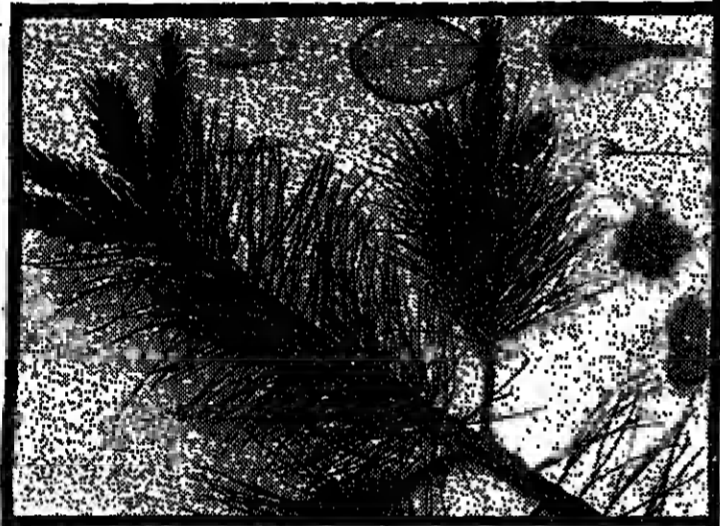
promises the Philadelphia Orchestra, the London Symphony, the Cleveland Orchestra and the Orchestra de Paris. Others include the philharmonics of Berlin, Israel, Buffalo and Kansas City, Mo.; the symphonies of Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Prague, Warsaw and a dozen or so other cities where the world's great music is performed by some of its best musicians.

Continued on Page 38, Column 2

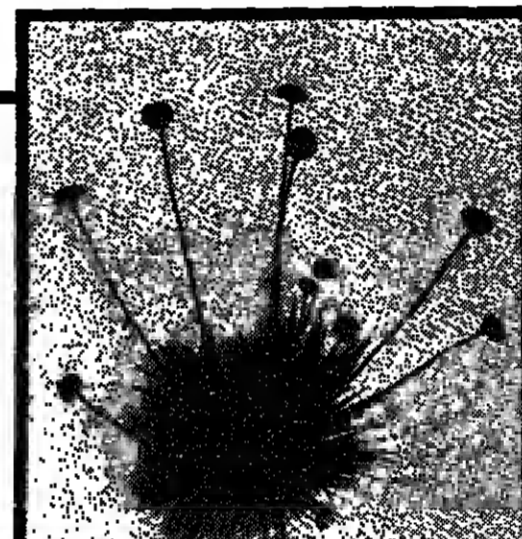
Blaschka Plants Blend Science and Artistry

ROBERT D. McFADDEN The red maple, the seven-angled pipewort, the north-panicum and the noble wort already had been rated and set up, and William A. Davis was gently withdrawing long sprays of lot and wild peach blossoms from another packing case.

The botanical specimens are all around him, exotic and stunningly beautiful, rich in colors of delicate petals, aculeated spikes and stems, brittle reproductive and root structures, each seemingly shot out or drawn from the life.



A branch of pitch pine, above, and a twig of glory bush, right, are among items in Steuben Glass exhibit here.



Other glass models are the seven-angled pipewort, above, and the strawberry, at right. The works are on loan from Harvard University's Botanical Museum; each of them is insured for \$50,000.



Twenty-five pieces from museum's Ware Collection of Blaschka glass models are on display each day for \$50,000 and are more carefully than bells—more transported air and by hearses from bridge last week.

arriving Wednesday and ending through April 3, they to be on display at Steubens showrooms from 9:30 to 5:30 P.M. daily except Sundays. An admission of \$2 for adults and \$1 for children and students will go to a fund to maintain collection.

arranged by a group of Harvard alumni, the exhibit is the first major loan since its creation in 1887 by the glass artist Leopold Blaschka and his wife, Rosa.

collection—784 life-size models and 3,218 specimens representing 780 species and varieties of botanical specimens in 164 families was commissioned originally by the museum's director, George Lincoln Coe, as a teaching aid for his students.

collection was paid by Elizabeth C. Ware, daughter of Dr. Charles Ware, a Boston physician and a member of Harvard's Class of 1834.

rate in fidelity, to color, form and detail, Mr. Davis said. The pieces were worked, rather than blown, with the craftsmen heating each in a flame to soften it for forming and the addition of coloring materials, a laborious process

that, in the case of Rudolph Blaschka, was a life's work. Plants grown in the Blaschka garden and the nearby Royal Gardens at Pilsnitz on the Elbe were used as models, along with specimens brought from Dresden, Berlin

and various parts of North America, South America, Europe and Asia. Rudolph Blaschka, who died in 1939, a year after his retirement, insisted that he and his father, who died in 1895, had used no secret

processes, but many of the steps used in their works are still not understood, according to Mr. Davis. It is known that the remarkable coloration achieved by the Blaschkas was a result of combining pigments of

gum, glue, mineral fragments and finely ground glass, and not common paint. Given the proper humidity control and airtight cases, the color is expected to last as long as the glass itself. Some of the money to be

raised by the exhibition will go toward improving the conditions under which the collection is kept. Two models were shattered in their cases a few years ago, the apparent victims of some booms, but more pervasive

damage is being done by humidity fluctuations, over which there is now no control. Transporting 35 pieces of the collection from Cambridge to New York City without cracking a leaf was a delicate task and something of an adventure for Mr. Davis.

Each specimen had been held with fine wire—by stem, stalk and twig—to a piece of plasterboard, which in turn was fixed by wood struts to the bottom of a packing case. All the cases were placed in eight redwood crates lined with plastic foam.

Carried by Hearse The crates were flown from Boston's Logan Airport to La Guardia by chartered Air New England jet through threatening skies. On the ground in both cities, the cargo was carried by hearses, whose suspension systems insured the smoothest ride.

Had Mr. Davis experienced forebodings? "I couldn't afford to have forebodings," he said. "One has to think positively." The extravagant precautions probably would have pleased the Blaschkas. "One cannot hurry glass," Leopold Blaschka once wrote. "It will take its own time. If we try to hasten it beyond its limits, it resists and no longer obeys us. We have to humor it."

Carey Honors Temple Given Landmark Status Governor Carey unveiled a bronze plaque yesterday designating Central Synagogue as a national landmark and later, in a brief talk inside the temple, told a congregation numbering more than 1,000 that in periods of tribulation "it becomes important to seek a sense of permanence."

The historic structure on the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and 58th Street is the oldest synagogue in continuous use in New York State and the only one in the city to be accorded national landmark status. Built in 1872 of stone blocks, the synagogue is regarded as the finest surviving example of Moorish Revival architecture. Its salient features are two domed towers and a large rose window.

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon praised President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt yesterday in Cairo as "a man of tremendous vision and courage" for having "broken with the Soviet Union" and liberalized Egypt's economy. Mr. Simon, at a news conference after a three-day visit, also said that the United States would give Egypt \$1.85 billion in economic and financial assistance in this and the next fiscal year.

The amount had previously been reported from Washington. Mr. Simon's main objective in going to Egypt, it was said, was to advance the Administration's efforts to establish conditions there that would attract American private investors. [Page 1, Column 1.]

Cambodia's people are working under "total mobilization" to create the most radical communist society in the world, according to Kaj Bjork, Sweden's Ambassador to Peking, the first westerner to tour Cambodia since the Communist takeover last April. He described Cambodia as a nation under tight military control led by nationalistic intellectuals whose goals are more radical than those of China's leaders. [1:4-5.]

About 50 officials of the four American oil companies that are partners with Saudi Arabia in the Arabian American Oil Company held a meeting in Florida with Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Oil Minister, to discuss final arrangements for the complete takeover by Saudi Arabia of Aramco, as the jointly owned company is known. Exxon, Standard Oil of California and Mobil Oil own 40 percent of Aramco, Saudi Arabia owns 60 percent. [1:4-5.]

National

At least 100,000 employees have lost the company pension they counted on in retirement, according to the Federal Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, which estimates that more than 5,500 company plans have been terminated in the last 18 months. The plans were stopped because some of the companies went out of business, others had to make recession cutbacks, but many canceled pensions because of the costs of complying with the Federal Pension Reform Act of 1974. The law established complex new regulations to eliminate widely reported abuses. [1:6-7.]

conform to the new "economic reality" or it will be destroyed. Postmaster General Benjamin F. Ballar said in a speech prepared for delivery today at the Economic Club of Detroit. The chief problem is that business is drying up while operating expenses are increasing, he said. The postal system handled 90 billion pieces of mail in 1974, a record volume, Mr. Ballar said. He estimated that volume over the next five years would decline to 83 or 84 billion pieces and never recover. [1:4.]

Representative Wright Patman, Democrat of Texas, the dean of the House and chairman of its Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing, died of pneumonia at Bethesda Naval Medical Center in Maryland at the age of 82. He had been a member of the House since 1929. His term in Congress was the fourth longest in its history. [1:3.]

Metropolitan

The Citizens Budget Commission proposed cutting \$400 million in city spending for transit subsidies, the City University and municipal hospitals rather than making across-the-board cuts that might affect police and fire protection, sanitation, health and public schools. The proposed cutback in the budget starting July 1 would be about half the present city tax support for the three functions, now estimated by the civic group as \$800 million a year. [1:8.]

A coalition of open-housing advocates in Bergen County that includes an entire municipality—Englewood—will file a class action civil complaint in Federal court in Newark today, charging most of the county's real-estate brokers with perpetuating a racially segregated suburban housing market. The complainants charge the brokers with violating the 1968 Federal Civil Rights Act and with destroying any chance of achieving integration in Bergen County, one of the wealthiest suburban counties in the nation. [1:5.]

The identification of curare in a corpse exhumed in the Doctor X case resulted from an extraordinary collaborative effort by physicians and scientists in New Jersey and New York. They tested specimens from bodies that had been exhumed 10 years after death—one of the longest intervals known to pathologists. The Doctor X case seems likely to become one of the most widely discussed episodes in medical history. [1:5-7.]

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More auto buyers prefer big models in 1976. Page 39

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Quotation of the Day

"This suit won't guarantee integration in Bergen County. But if it succeeds, it will at least give every person—black or white—an equal chance."—Kevin Prongy, the legal counsel to the Fair Housing Council of Bergen County, on a suit aimed at ending racial steering by real estate brokers. [16:3.]

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CORRECTION

An article in The New York Times on March 1 reviewing the Lockheed bribery case in Japan stated incorrectly that the newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun and its late publisher Matsutarō Shoriki had come out in favor of Lockheed and had campaigned for Japanese purchase of Lockheed aircraft. The paper did not take any editorial position on the matter.

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Miss Young sweeps 4 races in world speed skating. Page 34

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# Maxie Rosenbloom Dead; Boxer and Actor Was 71

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

Maxie Rosenbloom, the former world light-heavyweight boxing champion whose unorthodox style in the ring earned him the nickname "Slapsie Maxie" and who went on to a movie career portraying punchdrunk fighters and thugs, died Saturday in the Stetson Convalescent Hospital in South Pasadena, Calif. He was 71 years old.

Rosenbloom had been in the hospital for several years, apparently suffering from debilitating effects of his 18-year career as a boxer, which ended in 1939.

In 1972, the year he was elected to the Boxing Hall of Fame, Dr. Russell Jones, director of medicine for the Motion Picture and Television Fund, which paid for much of Rosenbloom's medical treatment, said that tests had indicated that the fighter's condition was due to the cumulative effects of head blows in 289 professional bouts.

Had Paget's Disease  
He had been ill with Paget's disease, an often progressive disease of unknown cause.

Rosenbloom was born in Harlem, and, according to early newspaper accounts, left school in the fifth grade and spent some time in a reformatory. His first professional fight, at the age of 19, resulted in a third-round knockout of his opponent.

By the time he won a 15-round decision over Jimmy Flattery on June 25, 1930, to win the New York light-heavyweight title, he had already established himself as a steady flow of colorful copy or gossip columnists and sports writers.

Analysis of Style  
"Anyone who gets into the ring with Rosenbloom is slapped with great frequency and a moderate amount of vigor," wrote John Kieran, a former sports columnist for The New York Times.

"The fighter's roadwork for his fights was done on the dance floor, The Times columnist wrote.

Rosenbloom's 15-round decision over Adolph Heuser, Germany's light-heavyweight champion, in Madison Square



Maxie Rosenbloom in 1933 fighting trim. As he appeared in the 1953 film "20,000 Men a Year."

# Nam II, 62, of North Korea Dies; Signed Panmunjon Truce Pact

TOKYO, March 8 (Reuters)—Deputy Prime Minister Nam Il of North Korea was killed yesterday in an accident, the Japanese news agency Kyodo reported today. He was 62 years old.

Quoting Pyongyang radio, the agency said that a state funeral would be held tomorrow. Details of the accident were not given.

Mr. Nam was also chairman of the Light Industry Committee.

Led Forces in North Korea  
It was on July 27, 1953, that Nam Il, then a lieutenant general and the senior Communist negotiator, with Lieut. Gen. William K. Harrison representing the United Nations command in Korea, signed at the village of Panmunjon the truce agreement ending the Korean conflict.

According to reports at that time, he was then the chief of staff of the North Korean armed forces, was educated in Manchuria, taught in the Soviet Union and had been in North Korea since its establishment during Soviet occupation at the end of World War II.

He was soon appointed North Korea's Foreign Minister and led his regime's delegation to the Geneva peace talks in the summer of 1954. At that time it was reported that he had been born in Russia of Korean parents and was a Red Army cav-

# JUDGE RALPH CORY OF FAMILY COURT

Staten Island Republican on Bench Since '69, Dies at 62

Judge Ralph E. Cory of the Richmond County Family Court died of a heart attack Friday at Staten Island Hospital. He was 62 years old and lived in West Brighton, S.I.

Judge Cory, a Republican, was appointed to the bench for a 10-year term in 1969 by Mayor Lindsay. From 1964 to 1969, he served as public administrator of Richmond County.

On Aug. 14, 1972, Judge Cory ruled "most regretfully" that his court had no jurisdiction over "horrible conditions" in the Willowbrook State School for the mentally retarded on Staten Island, in a class action for the children.

In 1962, Judge Cory ran unsuccessfully for the Republican ticket for District Attorney of Richmond County.

He was born in Beacon, N.Y., and graduated from New York University in 1935 and in 1949 from its law school, where he received a Master of Laws degree in 1953.

In World War II, he served with the 68th Infantry Division overseas.

He had been a vice president of the Richmond County Bar Association and a governor of the New York Chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers.

Surviving are his wife, Catherine; a brother, John, and two sisters, Catherine Jones and Dorothy O'Brien.

There will be a funeral today at 10:30 A.M. at Zion Lutheran Church on Staten Island.

# Col. James V. Demarest, 86, Leader in American Legion

Col. James V. Demarest, a past commander of the New York County and the New York State American Legion, and president of the local corporation that arranged for its 1952 national convention, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital. He was 86 years old and lived at 40 Park Ave.

Colonel Demarest saw service overseas in World War I and later became president of the Advertising Men's Post of the Legion.

Recalled to active duty in World War II, he served in the Quartermaster Corps and was executive officer of its New York purchasing office when he retired from the Army in 1949, returning to advertising and public relations. He was twice president of the New York chapter of the Quartermasters Association.

His wife, the former Macy Heston, a brother, Edward, and a sister, Marguerite Lawrence, survive.

# John P. Doyle, Lawyer, Dies; Ex-Mayor of Mount Kisco

John P. Doyle, a former Mayor of Mount Kisco, N.Y., and a lawyer there, in White Plains, New York and Southampton, L.I., for more than 40 years, died yesterday in Southampton Hospital. He was 79 years old and lived in Southampton.

Mr. Doyle, a Navy veteran of both World Wars, graduated from Brown University and the New York University Law School, and took postgraduate work at Columbia University.

Survivors include his wife, Genevieve; a son, Adrian, a daughter, Joan Clarina, and eight grandchildren.

# SEYMOUR HERRICK

Seymour Herrick, a senior partner in the New York law firm of Herrick, Feinstein, Mann, Abrahams and a specialist in real estate law, died yesterday at his home in Neponset, Queens. He was 67 years old.

Mr. Herrick graduated from Syracuse University in 1931 and the Brooklyn Law School in 1934.

Surviving are his wife, Evelyn; a son, Peter; a daughter, Ellen Kashkashian; two brothers, Rhoda and David; a sister, Rhoda Collier, and four grandsons.

# E. S. WELLS KERR

E. S. Wells Kerr, former dean of Phillips Exeter Academy, died Saturday in Glenwood Springs, Colo., at the age of 90.

Mr. Kerr, a Princeton graduate, joined the Phillips faculty in 1921 and became dean in 1930. He retired in the late 1950's and then became a part-time Shakespeare teacher at the Colorado Rocky Mountain School in Carbondale.

# Deaths

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# Restructuring City U.

## Kibbee Plan to Cut Scope of Operation Sparks Debate on Effect on Minorities

By EDWARD B. FISKE

Proponents of a proposal for the restructuring of City University say the plan now being weighed by the Board of Higher Education would preserve as much as possible the levels of education that have been achieved since the policy of open admissions was adopted five years ago.

But, whether the new structure would, in fact, do this for particular groups of students—notably blacks, Hispanic and older students—is now a matter of considerable debate.

The plan was submitted to the board by Dr. Robert J. Kibbee, the Chancellor, as a way of cutting down on the scope of the university's operations in the face of severe budget cuts resulting from the city's financial crisis.

Such a plan is regarded by educators and politicians alike as the prerequisite for the next major step: consideration by the State Legislature of possible increases in the level of state support for the City University.

One objective of the restructuring, according to Dr. Kibbee, is to reduce the enrollment by the equivalent of 30,000 full-time students.

Integration a Goal

A reduction of 5,000 of this total is to be achieved by assigning poorly prepared students to university-run "transition programs" where they can get remedial help in basic subjects. The rest of the cut, Dr. Kibbee says, will be achieved by more stringent requirements for remaining in the university, including stiffer standards for transfers from two-year to four-year colleges.

The underlying principle, he says, is to "maximize access" and thus keep the doors of the university open to the "new poor," including recent immigrants groups, who until the advent of open admissions were being denied access to [the university's] educational opportunities.

The plan is also designed to assure integration at all levels. Admission to the senior colleges, for instance, is assured to any student graduating in the top 35 percent of his or her high school class. Thus a disadvantaged student who might score poorly on Scholastic Aptitude Tests could still qualify on the basis of having demonstrated "relative" academic proficiency.

Students in the academically competitive high schools who are academically able but who do not make the top 35 percent of their classes can still qualify on the basis of initial S.A.T. scores.

"It's an honest and far more than token approach to integration," said Jacqueline G. Wexler, president of Hunter College, and a supporter of the Kibbee plan. "It both integrates the senior colleges and allows them to function with academic standing."

Supporters also argue that, under the plan, the number of places in community colleges—the type of institution that has most often been the entry

point to higher education for disadvantaged students — will actually increase. According to Dr. Kibbee's estimates, enrollment in senior colleges would drop by 40,000 full-time equivalent students, while the number of students in community colleges would increase by 10,000. Other educators, however, have questioned whether the Kibbee plan would, in fact, assure continued "maximum access" for minority and other students even if that were a real objective.

A major point of attack here is the decision on which institutions to close or transform from senior to community colleges. This list includes the two institutions that since 1970 have served specific ethnic groups: Hostos and Medgar Evers Colleges.

Candido de Leon, president of Hostos, called the closing of his institution a political decision. "No one is anticipating much of a fuss from the Puerto Rican community," he said. "After all, we have had the least activity in higher education."

University officials say that Hostos students can still be served at Bronx Community College. But others say that the ambience and methods of Hostos are integral factors in bringing educational opportunity to many of its students.

"The reason for an Hostos College emerging is that the traditional colleges were failing to meet the needs of the poor in our city," said Dr. de Leon. "Now it's clear that, for all the sophisticated talk, they do not want to respond."

Older Students Affected

Some educators also question whether the integration plan for senior colleges will be as effective as described. They note, for instance, that under the current system many minority students work their way into the better four-year colleges only to find themselves excluded from particular programs because demand is high and academic criteria have been applied. What good does it do to admit students to an integrated institution, they ask, and then put them in segregated programs?

Some say that still another group that will be denied access under the Kibbee plan is older students. As is true generally throughout the country, the average age of entering students at City University is going up.

William Blenbaum, the president of Staten Island Community College, said that more than 40 percent of his freshmen class did not graduate the previous June, and he questioned whether many of them would have qualified under the proposed new rules. "I've got 2,500 Vietnam veterans," he declared. "What do their high school averages say about their academic potential now?"

Dr. Kibbee replied that his plan provided for admission through tests that would show "an appropriate level of proficiency in basic skills, to be determined by the chancellor." He acknowledged, however, that this would apply only for admission to community colleges.

## CRITICS TO DEBATE CITY U. CLOSINGS

### Kibbee Plan Faces Protest at Board Hearing Today

More than 100 people have asked to speak at the Board of Higher Education hearing on this afternoon, generally in opposition to proposals by Chancellor Robert J. Kibbee for the closing of colleges and the tightening of other controls in member institutions of City University.

Representative Herman Badillo of the Bronx is to testify that he will oppose any Federal "hair-cut" legislation for New York City in the current city fiscal crisis unless proposals to close Hostos Community College, with its bilingual programs in Spanish and English, are canceled.

Forty witnesses have asked to appear on behalf of Richmond College alone, protesting that the elimination of that school for juniors and seniors would leave Staten Island without four-year municipal higher education programs and force students to travel four to six hours a day to other boroughs at a cost of \$12 a week in fares.

The hearing starts at 3 P.M. at the City University Graduate Center at 35 West 42d Street, but the faculty and students from affected schools have called for demonstrations outside the building as well as in Bryant Park, across the street, starting an hour earlier.

Chancellor Kibbee's proposals, made public Feb. 23, seek to reduce City University expenditures over a three-year period starting next fall in phases to reach eventual savings of \$60 million a year.

They would consolidate the municipal system into six four-year and nine two-year colleges, reducing enrollment from 185,000 students to 155,000 and introducing tighter standards for admission, retention and transfer. The result, in effect, would be a retreat from the policy of open admissions, introduced in 1970, under which any high school graduate in the city is entitled to enrollment.

The proposals call for closing Hostos, a two-year community college in the Bronx, and Richmond, along with John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

## Metropolitan Briefs

### Officer Dies After a Head Injury

A 27-year-old police officer died Saturday evening in Staten Island Hospital, about 18 hours after he was hit on the head in mysterious circumstances. A spokesman for the Police Department said that the officer, Neville O'Callaghan, had been dining in Chinatown with his friends early Saturday morning after he had finished a 4 P.M.-to-midnight shift in the Fifth Precinct. The spokesman said Mr. O'Callaghan's friends had told the department that he left them for a few moments after the meal, and when he returned, he had an injured eye and a bump on his head. The spokesman said that Mr. O'Callaghan's friends then took him home and that his wife summoned an ambulance three hours later. The officer died at 10 P.M. Saturday.

### Badillo Charges Hospital Neglect

Representative Herman Badillo charged that "scandalous understaffing" at municipal hospitals had produced a "clear pattern of the destruction of life" and that officials were using "sanitized language" to hide this fact. The Democratic Congressman told a news conference outside the old Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx that "there isn't enough staff to take care of the people who would use the facility if they could."

### State to Get Wrong-Number Refunds

Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz reports that the New York Telephone Company has agreed to turn over to the state treasury several hundred thousand dollars' worth of small refunds sent by check—most often in the amount of 10 cents—to users of pay phones who got a wrong number and didn't bother to cash in their refunds. Under state law, such checks issued by utilities belong to the state if they remain uncashed for five years.

### 5 Die in Jersey Trailer Fire

Five people, including a month-old baby girl, were killed in an early-morning fire that destroyed a mobile home standing near the Delaware River just outside Belvidere, N. J. Dale Rodenbaugh, Belvidere Fire Chief, said that in addition to the infant, two men and two women were found dead in the 55-foot trailer, which had been parked in an isolated rural area about a mile outside the town. The victims have not been officially identified but neighbors identified them as Richard Adams; his wife, Tina; their daughter, Jennifer Lee, and two house guests whose names were not known.

### From the Police Blotter:

A 29-year-old Bronx driver who was stopped by two police officers after he had reportedly passed a red light at Park Avenue and 188th Street in the Fordham area allegedly fired a wild shot at the officers, who then fired nine bullets, hitting him in the face and buttocks. The wounded suspect, James Brown of 490 East 189th Street, was admitted under arrest to Fordham Hospital in critical condition. The police officers involved were Kermit Stampfer and Walter Eberling of the 46th Precinct. . . . A 30-year-old Bronx man was robbed of \$250 and then shot by one of three armed men who forced him, another man and a woman friend to the fourth floor of 760 Hunts Point Avenue. The victim, Louis Quintana of 825 Longfellow Avenue, who was shot in the head, was admitted to Jacobi Hospital in critical condition.

## Public Hearings Slated On Pesticide-Use Rules

By HAROLD FABER

ALBANY, MARCH 7—A series of public hearings will open tomorrow on controversial regulations proposed by the State Department of Environmental Conservation to govern the use of pesticides on farms, commercial establishments and homes throughout the state.

The state regulations, which will go into effect on Oct. 1, already have drawn criticism from some agricultural and commercial applicators on grounds that they are not necessary and put New York growers at a competitive disadvantage with those in other states.

"We're being clobbered again," said John Hotelling, president of the New York State Horticultural Society, which represents most of the commercial fruit and vegetable growers of the state. "Good old New York is going to be first again. It's the same old harassment of industry that goes on continually in this state."

However, the Conservation Department, in initiating the draft regulations, said its purpose was to protect the people of the state from the "unreasonable" effects of pesticides, which, when misapplied or carelessly used, were a potential

## Smoke From Pier Covers Wide Area

A four-alarm fire in which a section of an abandoned 200-foot-wide pier collapsed blanketed sections of lower Manhattan yesterday afternoon with clouds of smoke. One fireman was injured, and motorists' vision was obscured as they moved slowly through the streets of Greenwich Village.

The fire in Pier 48, adjacent to the unused West Side Highway, started at 1:30 P.M. Winds of 28 miles an hour fanned the blaze as it engulfed the pier at the foot of Bank and West Streets. Some 100 firefighters, aided by four fire boats and three Coast Guard vessels, fought the blaze.

The first section of the pier collapsed into the water.

Norman Winfrey, director of the Borough Emergency Medical Service of the Fire Department, said that "the smoke was so thick you couldn't see in front of you."

relatively safe. He said they were exempt by law.

Eight public hearings will be held, starting in Hempstead, L. I., tomorrow. The other hearings will be at the World Trade Center in New York City on Tuesday; White Plains, Wednesday; East Aurora, Friday; Albany, March 15; Rochester, March 16; Syracuse, March 17; and Ray Brook, March 18.

Not affected, according to Mr. Frommer, are homeowners, gardeners on their own property, and private citizens, who will still be able to buy and use the usual house and garden pesticides, which are considered to be easy to use and



Tenor Eugenio Fernandi singing to Mrs. John Eyre Sloan in the mansion that once belonged to her father, Thomas Alva Edison. The Llewellyn Park estate is now a national historic site.

## Edison House Relives Past

LLEWELLYN PARK, N.J., March 6—The daughter of Thomas Alva Edison sat in the library of the Victorian mansion here and recalled an evening at the turn of the century when she and her two brothers were hauled from our crib to hear the young Polish pianist Josef Hofmann play in the drawing room down the hall.

"Ravel and Stravinsky also performed here for my parents and their friends," Mrs. John Eyre Sloan said. "Mother preferred pianists, but father loved to hear Anna Case, the soprano, who recorded for him."

To mark the approaching 100th anniversary of her father's invention of the phonograph and to welcome the return of a friend, the tenor Eugenio Fernandi, to the United States, Mrs. Sloan had opened the massive oak doors of Westmont once again for an evening of music.

Before some 60 guests, Mr. Fernandi had performed selections from German, French and Italian operas, concluding with "E Lucevan le Stelle" from Tosca. "My favorite aria from Tosca," said Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., as he stood at the bottom of the red mahogany grand staircase during the reception that followed. "It's a wonderful evening, isn't it? A grand night out of the past."

Saturday night concerts had been a tradition at Westmont since 1836, when Thomas Edison bought the 23-room gabled mansion. After his death in 1887, the family gave the estate to the Federal Government, which in 1937 declared it a national historic site.

Mrs. Sloan, who now lives at a short



The Rev. James Cagone of Seton listening to a record Thomas Edison made in 1913 of soprano Anna Case.

## Medicaid Controls Outside City Found Subject to Abuses

A survey of counties outside New York City where doctors, pharmacies and others dispense health services under Medicaid indicates "little or no control procedures for detecting fraud or abuse," according to the State Welfare Inspector General.

A report to be announced today but issued last month by Richard V. Horan of the State Department of Audit and Control discloses that Medicaid billings for 1974 amounted to \$638,761,906 for the 57 counties. Only 1.7 percent of those billings—expenditures in 24 counties, totaling \$10,838,619—were accounted for under close audit surveillance procedures, the report states.

In 33 counties, accounting for \$148,061,468 in expenditures for 1974, no health-care providers were under such surveillance, according to the report.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Michigan, states with smaller Medicaid budgets than New York, nonetheless have superior auditing surveillance, the report suggests. The three states—as of Jan. 1, 1975—accounted for 87 percent of all Medicaid fraud cases pending in state agencies while New York placed somewhere in the category of the remaining 13 percent.

A spokesman for the Department of Social Services said yesterday that the department concurred with the "overall thrust" of the Medicaid report. The Legislature, the spokesman said, has authorized \$1-million in appropriations for programs to improve information concerning welfare and Medicaid expenditures.

## Girl Scouting, 64 Years Old, Is Changing

By LESLIE MATTLAND

In 1913, one year after the founding of the Girl Scouts of America in Savannah, Ga., the group's first handbook noted that "girls need not wait for war to break out to show what heroines they can be."

"An imitation diamond is not as good as a real diamond," it declared. "An imitation fur coat is not as good as real fur. Girls will do no good by trying to imitate boys. You will only be a poor imitation. It is better to be real girl such as no boy can possibly be."

This week—designated Girl Scout Week, because Friday will be the 64th anniversary of the first Girl Scout meeting—\$3,000 girls in New York City, among 3.5 million of them across the country, are still busy working toward the movement's ideal of being "real girls."

And yesterday, Girl Scout Sunday at St. Patrick's Cathedral and other places of worship around the city, Scouts joined in celebration and were praised by their communities during special services that have become the traditional Girl Scout Week here.

Changes in Scout Laws

Amid tradition, however, and amid the ceremonies to honor the memory of Juliette Gordon Low, who founded the Girl Scouts in this country on the pattern of England's Girl Guides, there is also a strong sense of change. Over the years the Scouts have been reshaping



Girl Scouts playing guitars and singing during ceremony at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

their concept of what being "real girls" should mean.

"The changing of the original Girl Scout laws four years ago was a shattering experience for many people," said Margaret Stewart, metropolitan director of the Scouts, adding that the motivation for change had come from the girls themselves. "But the ethical basis of scouting is the same as it was years ago and is as valid today, although the scope is broadened."

Original laws that said, for example, "A Girl Scout is a friend to animals," and "A Girl Scout is thrifty," now say "I will do my best to use resources wisely" and "to protect and improve the world around me." A law that said, "A Girl Scout is clean in thought, word and deed," now says that a Scout will do her best "to show respect for myself and others

through my words and actions."

As a group, the Girl Scouts have taken no stand on the women's liberation movement, despite the fact that Betty Friedan is a member of their national board of directors. But the movement of women outside their homes, into more professional roles than those of housewife and mother, appears to have affected the nature of scouting.

"Very Much of Today"

"We're very much of today and want them to have all the choices of today," said Phil A. Gates, president of the Girl Scout Council of Greater New York, who is a lawyer. "But it's important to be able to give of yourself and not be so introspective and egocentric as young people have been."

At the same time, accord-

ing to Mrs. Stewart, the aim of scouting has been directed more toward "self-worth and self-realization than it used to be."

A list of proficiency badges that the girls are encouraged to strive for suggests the wide range of interests embraced by Girl Scouting. Martha Benn, director of programs, explained.

On the one hand, there are badges in science, sports, aviation, photography, metal arts, radio-television and life saving, and on the other, there are badges in child care, homemaking, hostess, good grooming and dress-making.

Ecological and consumer issues are particularly popular among the Scouts today, Miss Benn said, and have resulted in Scout neighborhood clean-up programs and marketing of the elderly by penny-wise Scouts.

Campbell's Soup advertisement



# Ford, in Turnabout, Now Seems To Lead Reagan in Florida Vote

By R. W. APPLE JR.  
Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, March 7—No one, of course, can say for sure who will win Tuesday's Republican Presidential primary between President Ford and former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

But on this final weekend of Florida campaigning there was agreement among the best-informed Republicans in the state, the hordes of journalists here to cover the campaign and, in their more candid moments, the staffs of the two candidates that Mr. Ford would either defeat Mr. Reagan or come very, very close to doing so.

That outlook represents a decided change over the last six weeks. The two men most responsible for the turnaround are an odd couple of Californians, Stuart Spencer and William Roberts, who, ironically, made their last big political splash by helping to put Mr. Reagan into the Statehouse in Sacramento.

Te he sure, Mr. Ford has benefited from much that was beyond the control of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Roberts. Mr. incumbent, for example, could have hoped for a better headline than yesterday's in the Miami Herald: "Jealousness - Falls Again, Hits 7.6%." None could have received a more welcome windfall than Mr. Reagan's vaguely unsettling remarks about the Social Security system in a state with more retired persons than any other.

Incumbent's Advantages

In addition, the President has skillfully exploited the small advantages that accrue to the occupant of the Oval Office, promising a new Veterans Administration hospital for St. Petersburg, granting exclusive interviews to Massachusetts and Florida newspaper editors and television broadcasters and pledging to nominate a popular Florida Republican leader for a judgeship she has coveted.

The task of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Roberts has been to make it possible for the President to capitalize politically on the good breaks and to minimize the bad ones.

Stuart Spencer, a super-charged 49-year-old pragmatist with a taste for flashy clothes, has functioned as a kind of political Abe Burrows in the Ford campaign. Like Mr. Burrows, the legendary play doctor, he was called in when it looked as if the President's show might fold out of town. Gradually, he has edged Howard H. Callaway, still officially the campaign chairman, out of active management of the President Ford Committee and into the role of front man, no longer responsible for key decisions.

In favor of heavy use of telephone banks and massive mailings of carefully-phrased letters.

He developed the idea of contrasting Mr. Reagan's campaign oratory with Mr. Ford's performance in office. That decision is reflected not only in the President's speeches (in Illinois yesterday, he argued that "rhetoric is no substitute for practical achievement") but also in advertising ("President Ford is your President—keep him") and in the counterattack by Ford spokesmen in New Hampshire on Mr. Reagan's proposal to eliminate \$80 billion worth of programs from the Federal budget.

In New Hampshire, according to a number of polls, Mr. Ford's incumbency provided the margin of victory. Lynn Nofziger, Mr. Reagan's salty press secretary, asked in frustration: "What does it take to get these people to vote against an incumbent President—dynamite?"

Finally, Mr. Spencer prevailed upon Mr. Roberts, who had withdrawn because of a delicate condition, from the political consulting firm the two had operated in California, to fly to Florida on 24 hours' notice to repair what he considered a disastrously mismanaged campaign.

**Backroom Man**

Unlike Mr. Callaway, who demonstrated a gift for the impetuous utterance, Mr. Spencer operates largely out of public view (although he did permit himself a few tart comments about former President Richard M. Nixon's trip to China). He is above all a backroom manager, more Democratic than Republican in style. A prominent Washington liberal, seated next to him at a recent dinner party, said she was reminded of "a tough but charming Irish street pool from Chicago."

Nervous, witty, hard-nosed, Mr. Spencer greeted a request for a prediction before the New Hampshire primary with a flourish. "Professional politicians," he explained, "always develop crooks in their necks when they think it's really close."

His contributions to the Ford campaign have been varied, but three can be readily identified.

He whipped the lackluster New Hampshire organization into shape in the last 10 days before the halting on Feb. 24, deciding to abandon a "foot canvass" of Republican voters.

**Campaign in Disarray**

Mr. Roberts is 51, paunchy, polite and as idealistic as Mr. Spencer is hard-bitten. He arrived at Ford headquarters in Orlando, in Jan. 29, less than six weeks before the primary day.

He found an undermanned staff, the field operatives split in Orlando, a regional headquarters that did not open until noon. It was an "enlarged Congressional campaign," as he told one of his friends with some disgust, and an increase in the severity of a new conflict there.

"I'm against supplying weapons to Egypt. The Kissinger policy of launching a military supply relationship with Egypt, in my view, is cynical and indeed dangerous. It can only increase the chance of war in the Middle East and the severity of a new conflict there."

Last week Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger told a Congressional committee that the Administration would like to sell Egypt six military transport planes. Other officials were reported to have said that the sale would be the "first of several that would include military supplies, but not weapons."

In the last days before Tuesday's voting here, Senator Jackson has been conducting an almost leisurely campaign in the warm Florida sunshine, depending mainly on his victory in the snow last week in Massachusetts and an increase in television, radio and newspaper advertising for whatever inroads he may make against Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, his principal rivals here, who are believed to be leading the field.

**Getting Cramer Faction**

Mr. Roberts tried particularly hard to bring in the faction headed by former Representative William C. Cramer, the first Florida Republican elected to Congress after Reconstruction, whom Mr. Ford had ignored. He gave major responsibilities to Jack Insco, Mr. Carter's Florida office manager, who promptly conciliated people like Mr. Boylston. He made sure, for instance, to send by bus a packet of tickets for a Ford appearance to the Broward County Republican Committee, which had previously felt left out.

Mr. Roberts and Mr. Spencer, like veteran vaudevillians, also worked the "nice-guy-tough-guy" routine on Mr. Frey. Mr. Spencer called the shots from Washington after conferring with Mr. Roberts by phone. When Mr. Frey complained, Mr. Roberts said he had tried, but simply couldn't convince "those people in Washington" to change.

**Organizational Terms**

Mr. Roberts hired 24 new staff members in 10 days, developed a direct-mail program that included an eight-page tabloid on Social Security designed to appeal to the 70 percent of Florida Republicans over 50, visited by the President, hired a beguiling band, whose drum bore the legend "President Ford the Budget Saver" to tour shopping centers, and installed hundreds of telephones for a canvass that has reached about 450,000 voters.

**Turnaround**

Although unopposed that his candidate had fallen behind, L. E. Thomas, Mr. Reagan's manager, said yesterday that Mr. Roberts, whom he called "a good operator," had turned things around. No longer, he said, "are we getting the people by default that we used to."

The victory in New Hampshire, however slim, and the Ford surge in Florida have wrought a stunning change in the whole climate of the Republican contest.

Two months ago, the smart political money said Mr. Ford was finished; this weekend, the word here was that if Mr. Reagan lost Florida, his campaign was probably near an end.

Such judgments, in the fevered atmosphere of Presidential politics, are often extreme. But the fact remains that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Roberts have succeeded, within a few weeks, in retrieving a desperate situation.

**Tampa Tribune Backs Ford**

TAMPA, Fla., March 7 (UPI)—The Tampa Tribune editorially endorsed President Ford today in Tuesday's Florida Republican primary, but recommended that Democrats vote no preference. "Among the Democrats, we find none who stands out as a potential President," the newspaper said.



Jimmy Carter, a leading Democratic candidate, thanking the cook at a fish fry during a rally for the former Governor of Georgia in Tampa, Fla., yesterday.

# Jackson Scores Planned Sales to Egypt

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND  
Special to The New York Times

MIAMI BEACH, March 7—Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington sharply denounced today recent Ford Administration proposals that military matériel be sold to Egypt.

At a news conference at Temple Emanuel, where he addressed about 2,500 members of the congregation in the latest in a series of forums presenting candidates in Tuesday's Democratic Presidential primary election, Senator Jackson, wearing a yarmulke, declared:

"I'm against supplying weapons to Egypt. The Kissinger policy of launching a military supply relationship with Egypt, in my view, is cynical and indeed dangerous. It can only increase the chance of war in the Middle East and the severity of a new conflict there."

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Wallace campaign," he went on. "I think everybody would even support Governor Wallace in Massachusetts if he were to be elected President. He's still going to send a message to Washington. It's time for us to send a President to Washington."

Of Senator Jackson, who defeated both Mr. Carter and Governor Wallace in Massachusetts, the Georgian said: "He knows he can't get elected in Florida. He's been in Congress 35 years. A lot of things go wrong with our country because we've had too many insiders in Washington who don't care about people, who just care about getting elected over and over and over again for 35 long years."

**Shapp Campaigning**

Also campaigning here today for the Democratic nomination was Gov. Milton J. Shapp of Pennsylvania, who finished far down among the also-rans in Massachusetts. Mr. Shapp spent most of the day as he did yesterday visiting the condominiums in the Miami area, seeking to cut into the Jewish vote, most of which is expected to go to Senator Jackson, a longtime supporter of Israel.

In his news conference at the temple before he and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the recently resigned Chief United States delegate to the United Nations, spoke to the congregation, Senator Jackson asked:

"Why should we be arming the Egyptians? This will only threaten Israel's security and indeed upset the military balance that is in America's own interest."

He said he was making the statement today "because there is a tendency to assume that this is a small supply of arms done only in the context of Egypt."

"But it can only be analyzed in the context of the Middle East," he went on. "I refer specifically to Syria, where they received in less than a year the Soviets 2,000 more arms than have been received by the Egyptians over a long period of time."

Later Mr. Jackson spoke at a nearby black Baptist Church, promising that "the evening task of the Jackson administration is to put everybody to work—jobs for everybody." He then went on a walking tour.

of the South Miami Beach shopping area before attending a fund-raising dinner in Miami tonight.

Senator Jackson and his political advisers have all been conceding in recent days that their organization in Florida was generally weak.

"What organization?" one aide of the Senator asked rhetorically early this morning. "This is mainly a media campaign."

"We threw everything we had into Massachusetts," another said the other day.

"That has been apparent to observers, especially in the last few days. A half-dozen junior campaign staff members were rushed here from Massachusetts right after the primary there and have been handling a good part of the work here since then."

But since Senator Jackson won in Massachusetts, most observers feel he will not be damaged much by any showing that surpasses the slightly more than 13 percent he received when he finished third behind Governor Wallace and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota in 1972.

His next real target is the April 6 New York primary, where he is generally conceded to be well ahead. But with the "suspension" of the campaign of Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, Senator Jackson is already resuming his efforts for the May 4 campaign in that state. William Ezekiel, who was a political coordinator of the successful Massachusetts campaign, has been dispatched there.

The Senator said today he would also put together slates of delegates for the April 13 Wisconsin primary since the Democratic Party decided Friday to make the election holding on the selection of the state's 68 delegates to the national convention, despite the fact that under state law independents or members of either party may vote in the primary of their choice.

**Reagan Says Committed Voters Favor Him in Florida Primary**

By JON NORDHEIMER  
Special to The New York Times

TITUSVILLE, Fla., March 7—Ronald Reagan said today that he held the lead in Florida among committed Republicans in Tuesday's primary, but he conceded that the number of undecided voters was large enough to swing the election to President Ford.

His early predictions of supporters that he would sweep Florida were unrealistic in view of the "uphill battle" that any challenger encounters against an incumbent President.

"I would hope," he said while appearing on the NBC television interview program, "Meet the Press," that our electorate would be sophisticated enough to recognize the use of a President's powers.

"An incumbent has a great many things he can do," the former Governor of California remarked. "For instance, he can make news and be on the front page of the papers every day without moving out of the Oval Office. An incumbent can go into an area and announce that a shipyard is going to stay open, he can go to another area and say that the highway is going to be built."

Mr. Ford has indeed promised to keep open a shipyard (in New Hampshire) and to build a new highway (in Florida) during his campaign swings this year, a traditional use of the powers of the Presidency that he was slow to employ fully.

On other issues, Mr. Reagan made these points:

He believed that Mr. Ford's unconditional pardon of former President Richard M. Nixon was a "humane" act.

He has lost three primary contests to Mr. Ford, but he be-

lieves he is ahead of the President in states that will choose delegates in party conventions.

"Because I disagree with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's foreign policies, he does not question Dr. Kissinger's honesty, sincerity or patriotism."

The Secretary of State, Mr. Reagan went on, possibly has more "pessimistic view" of global affairs than he does. "He might believe," Mr. Reagan said, "that the time has come that we have to make concessions to the Soviet Union because we are no longer the No. 1 nation in military strength. My own view is that we once again become the No. 1 nation."

He said that that would be "the greatest guarantee for peace and freedom for this country."

At a rally later in the day in Titusville, Mr. Reagan continued his attack on the Ford Administration's Cuba policy. He said the presence of 12,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola was mere "impressive" than the new hard language Mr. Ford used against the Cuban leader to court votes in Miami's Cuban community last week.

"Let us hope there will now be a change in our Government's policy toward Castro," Mr. Reagan told an audience of a few thousand. "Only last March, Dr. Kissinger said the State Department entrusted our delegates to the Organization of American States to vote in favor of lifting the embargo on trade with Cuba. In August the Administration lifted our prohibition on trade with Cuba by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms."

He repeated his call for Administration action to chasten the Cuban leader.

**A Significant but Eccentric Race**

By JAMES T. WOOLEN  
Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, March 7—In Orlando the other night, the host of a radio talk show cleared his throat, took his cue, leaned into his microphone and introduced his guest.

"With us is the former Governor of Georgia, Jimmy Walker," he announced.

"Uh, that's Jimmy Carter," said Jimmy Carter, the host agreed.

So, another milestone had passed in the unquestionably significant but occasionally eccentric Florida primary campaign, a two-party, six-candidate road show that has thus far produced a President of the United States repeatedly flubbing the name of a world figure who is not around to correct him, a Norwegian Protestant Senator and a Southern Baptist party-farmer wearing yarmulkes, a verifying Jewish governor, gulping down gentle sausages, and a former fire-breathing segregationist handily allowing for the possibility of a black running mate.

New, I'm not saying I would pick one, you understand," Gov. George C. Wallace said here last week, "but I'm not saying I wouldn't either."

Such candor is contagious down here. Mr. Walker—uh, Mr. Carter—for instance, answered a woman's question about the highly controversial Florida wage canal by saying quite loudly that he opposed the completion.

"Unless, of course, I change my mind," he explained.

He smiled. She smiled. Almost everyone smiled. There is a great deal of smiling on the Carter campaign.

In contrast, there was very little smiling last weekend when President Ford came to this city and before a large audience of Cuban-Americans spoke of the men from nearby Havana as "Fydele" (rhymes with idle) Castro.

"Even Wallace knows better than that," one irate Latin snorted. So, for that matter,

# Floridians Not Impressed By the Primaries to Date

By JOSEPH LELYVELD  
Special to The New York Times

ORLANDO, Fla., March 6—herself as an undecided voter and her indecision nags at her mind. After she watched the wives of some of the candidates on the ABC talk show "Good Morning America," Senator Jackson's wife appeared in one of Miss Rebello's dreams. She said that over the weekend she planned to study the current issue of Time magazine, which has a cover story on Mr. Carter. In hopes that it would provide a catalyst for her decision.

Other voters who were still undecided said they would be more attentive to their newspapers and TV over the weekend. Richard Rupp, a machinist, said he always waits till the final week of the campaign to make up his mind. What happens before then is "a great big smoke screen," he believes.

The major contenders were all stepping up their advertising efforts for the home stretch.

Among the Democrats, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama was clearly the big spender with a TV budget for the state approaching \$25,000, most of it spent on expensive prime time. In a final effort, Mr. Wallace planned to run two newspaper ads throughout the state in addition to \$30,000 worth of radio advertising.

**Carter Sees 2-Way Race**

Mr. Carter, who is having difficulty raising funds for his advertising in Illinois, will have spent about \$150,000 on TV here plus \$15,000 on a small radio spurge in the last few days. His aides decided he could not afford newspaper ads but they hastily videotaped two new TV spots for the final days, both designed to head off any swing to Mr. Jackson. In one of them, Mr. Carter says the race has "narrowed down to two people, Gov. George Wallace and me."

Senator Jackson, whose organization effort in Florida has been spotty to nonexistent, ran mainly a media campaign with particular emphasis in his TV advertising on the Miami area. His situation here was similar to Mr. Carter's last week in Massachusetts, in that he was hoping to be the beneficiary of "momentum" from another state. Mr. Jackson, whose Florida advertising budget was estimated at \$180,000, has spent more on newspaper ads and less on TV than either of his rivals.

The only strong reaction heard here this week to the results of the New England primaries verged on resentment. Steve Demopolous, an insurance man who follows politics closely and astutely, said he felt cheated by the early elimination of Senator Birch Bayh, a candidate who had strongly impressed him.

"Why should I care what someone in New Hampshire thinks?" he asked. "What they care about is taken away from me who I felt had something to offer. We lost Bayh before we had a chance to see the full scope of the man. The entire system has gotten twisted."

Aside from finding reasons for what they were probably going to do anyway, one of the residents of a white, middle-class neighborhood called College Park who were reinterviewed here this week appeared to have been significantly influenced by the early primary results. Indeed, several could not recall what the results had been.

**The Memory Problems**

"Isn't that terrible?" asked Charlotte Gladfeiter, a telephone operator, after a moment's unsuccessful struggle to summon back last week's headlines.

"Now that you mention it," she puts it back in my head," said Pat Caromartie, a secretary, who would recall, if first, only that the candidates all claimed some sort of victory no matter how poorly they finished. Carolyn Allen, a student nurse, knew that President Ford and Mr. Carter had been winners somewhere but could not remember the state.

Shelley Rebello, who runs a shop where she sells handbags, attributed the decline in her enthusiasm for Mr. Carter to repeated viewing of his television commercials. TV, it seemed, had given her a sense of personal connection with the candidate but had failed to sustain it.

At first, she had been favorably impressed by an ad showing Mr. Carter in the fields of his peanut farm. Now the ad itself induces doubts.

**Campaign Eaters Dream**

"I'm just getting sick of seeing it," she said. "It's like they're trying to make him a Bobby Kennedy in an opening neck shirt. I'm just wondering if he has a peanut farm, how many peanuts does he really handle. I'm just wondering if he really works in the fields or all I think they're trying to convey an image that he doesn't think is really fair."

Miss Rebello now thinks of

reached through a crowd, shake the hand of a rep who had been covering for several weeks. "And take," Jimmy Carter later.

Governor Wallace, once-shook mere hands anyone, no longer does of that because of his past. But he has now changed all that which he won the Florida prize in 1972.

"Governor, what's stand on the lettuce cut?" he was asked in Pierce this week.

"I don't think we've to stand on that," he He paused for a moment. "But lettuce is very important," he said finally, "carrots [paused] and radish [paused] and squash [pa] and rutabagas."

"I don't have a st on ketchup," he added, in tioning his all-time favorite condiment.

"But Governor, that's someone said.

"I don't care," the Governor insisted. "I like it."

Senator Henry M. Jackson is putting to use his less in eratory from a Hollywood talent trainer. "The Sov are talking about more bigger ARMS," he sho at a recent speech and the last word he shet arms into a rigid horizontal position.

"My chief vice," Sen Jackson said the other, "is that I work too m I'm too righteous to be esting."

Gov. Milton J. Shapp, the other hand, insists his wife, Muriel ("Sbe") another Betty Ford if elected, he predicted, totally does find him a man with charisma.

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# Udall Gives Wisconsin Priority for Campaign

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 7—Representative Morris K. Udall's first move as the self-styled leader of the progressive wing of the Democratic Party in the Presidential race was a tactical retreat this week. Campaigning in the New York primary on April 6 and a redoubled commitment to the Wisconsin primary on the same day.

Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, the Massachusetts primary winner last week, was eager to picture Udall as the show-down between his "hunchback" Democrats and the "twins-and-cheese" liberals who rallied to Mr. Udall in Massachusetts. But the Udall camp regrouping here yesterday, decided that trying to rally the disappointed backers of Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana for a major battle in New York would only dramatize the inevitable Jackson victory.

"I don't think anyone can beat Scoop Jackson in New York," Mr. Udall said in a television interview today. "We've got to win Wisconsin or our campaign will be in trouble."

Only hours after the Massachusetts voting last week, Steven Schlossberg, who is Washington counsel to the United Auto Workers and was a key strategist in the Bayh campaign, signed up on a Udall slate in his home district in suburban Maryland.

Most of the other Bayh partisans were still glumly immobile this weekend. James Friedman of Cleveland, who had only eight weeks to manage the Bayh campaign before the Massachusetts disaster, was typically stoutheaded that the season was over, soon.

"I expect to continue to be involved," he said after turning down Stewart L. Udall's invitation to join his brother's campaign, "but with whom I'm not sure."

national Udall campaign will have a new helmsman tomorrow. Thomas Kiley, the puts-and-boots manager of the Boston consulting firm of Martella, Kiley and Payne, which did Mr. Udall's advertising in Massachusetts, Mark Shields of Washington turned the campaign manager's job down after consulting with the candidate on Friday.

"After my unsuccessful efforts on behalf of Senator [Edmund S.] Muskie and Senator [George] McGovern in 1972," Mr. Shields explained, "I told Mr. Udall that I wasn't to him and the party stay involved in 1976. The Democrats are going to win."

As time runs out for California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.'s decision to run as favorite-son candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, significant encouragement is coming from a one-time adversary, John Henning, the current President of the California arm of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Henning observed in telephone interview yesterday that "we've realized more progressive legislation affecting working people under Jerry Brown than under any predecessor." In California's June 8 Presidential primary, Mr. Henning went on, Mr. Brown "would have great labor support as a favorite-son candidate and win commanding plurality of both popular votes and convention delegates."

To Dick Tuck, the California-wise, plankster-turned pundit (who is still predicting that a deadlocked Democratic convention will nominate Governor [Ronald W.] Reagan of New York), Mr. Henning remarks mean that "Hubert Humphrey's politics of joy and Jerry Brown's politics of coy are going to embrace each other."

Mr. Henning does not deny that Mr. Brown's bloc of delegates might look favorably on Mr. Humphrey, the one candidate Senator from Minnesota, on a second ballot at the convention. "Yes, that's possible," Mr. Henning said, "but this action for Brown in California is separate from anything anyone else is doing."

If Mr. Udall does survive Wisconsin, his strategists will then try to decide the Pennsylvania primary on April 27 (as they are devaluing New York) and picture the Michigan primary on May 18 as the definitive test against Mr. Jackson.

The reluctance of Bronx Borough President Robert Abrams to convert the Bayh organization in New York into a Udall machine was an important sign of the lack of confidence in the Arizona among ethnic liberals and the more left-wing labor unions who had put their hopes in Mr. Bayh.

There was no movement in either direction. Mr. Abrams said after meeting with Mr. Udall on Friday. Another leader of the stalled Bayh slate in New York explained, "There are a lot of us in the labor coalition who don't want to get off one sinking ship and onto another."

Sinking or surging, the o-

On the other hand, Representative Thomas E. O'Neil of the House majority lead who used to predict that brokered convention would turn either to Mr. Humphrey or to Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts has changed his tune. After returning here from his chiseler-viewing in Miami, he voted for Mr. Udall, with Mr. Udall on Friday. "Another leader of the stalled Bayh slate in New York explained, "There are a lot of us in the labor coalition who don't want to get off one sinking ship and onto another."

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reached through a crowd, shake the hand of a rep who had been covering for several weeks. "And take," Jimmy Carter later.

Governor Wallace, once-shook mere hands anyone, no longer does of that because of his past. But he has now changed all that which he won the Florida prize in 1972.

"Governor, what's stand on the lettuce cut?" he was asked in Pierce this week.

"I don't think we've to stand on that," he He paused for a moment. "But lettuce is very important," he said finally, "carrots [paused] and radish [paused] and squash [pa] and rutabagas."

"I don't have a st on ketchup," he added, in tioning his all-time favorite condiment.

"But Governor, that's someone said.

"I don't care," the Governor insisted. "I like it."

Senator Henry M. Jackson is putting to use his less in eratory from a Hollywood talent trainer. "The Sov are talking about more bigger ARMS," he sho at a recent speech and the last word he shet arms into a rigid horizontal position.

"My chief vice," Sen Jackson said the other, "is that I work too m I'm too righteous to be esting."

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Screen: About Failure

'Vincent, Francois' Is New Sautet Story

By VINCENT CANBY

'Vincent, Francois, Paul and the Others,' Claude Sautet's new French film, is about the sustaining friendship of three middle-aged, middle-class men whose lives in almost every other respect are failures.

Vincent (Yves Montand) is separated from his wife, losing his mistress and in the process of going quietly bankrupt. Francois (Michel Piccoli) is a society doctor whose wife sleeps around with his tacit, exhausted approval.

Every Sunday afternoon, Vincent, Francois, Paul, as well as a younger comrade named Jean (Gerard Depardieu), with their wives and mistresses, meet at Paul's country house. The friends drink, argue, play football, eat. Usually they reassert to one another, but sometimes they explode in impotent rage.

On the Sunday afternoon that opens 'Vincent, Francois, Paul and the Others,' the friends are gathered around a table in a room with a view of the sea.

The fire is put out amid a lot of laughter and joking and good humor. At the same time we realize that something terrible could have happened — something irrevoc-

The Cast

VINCENT, FRANCOIS, PAUL AND THE OTHERS. Directed by Claude Sautet. Vincent: Yves Montand. Francois: Michel Piccoli. Paul: Gerard Depardieu. Jean: Jean-Claude Bouillon. Marie: Catherine Deneuve. Lucie: Marie Dubois. Juliette: Catherine Allégry. Jacques: Umberto Orsini.

able. The menace has been contained, at least for the moment.

Mr. Sautet, a director who is highly thought of in France, is film maker about whom I have very mixed feelings. It's not only that he regards the bourgeoisie with solemnity unrelieved by any humor, but also that he seems as fascinated by the quality of their houses, the cut of their clothes, the make of their automobiles and the detail range of their stereos as by the state of their emotional lives.

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Yves Montand

film. Mr. Piccoli, too, gives a strong performance as the doctor, though we never know as much about him as Mr. Sautet thinks we do. As the youngest member of the group, Mr. Depardieu is forceful and funny, though we suspect that his life will not — ultimately — be much different from those of his friends: barrow hut well-upholstered.

The women are largely decorative since the film is, after all, about friendship and love, though Stéphane Audran has one superb scene. It's mostly one long, agonized reaction shot when Vincent, floundering from one false hope to another, asks her to reconsider their separation and divorce.

It's curious that friendship, something that is so important in all our lives, is so difficult to dramatize effectively. Perhaps that's because in our romantic way we assume it to be some lesser breed of relationship, one that, except in war or on the football field, must always be suspect. In this ornate but thoughtful film, it is taken seriously.

'Vincent, Francois, Paul and the Others' opened yesterday at the Regency and D. W. Griffith Theaters.

Juilliard Theater Orchestra Performs

The second concert in the current Celebration of Contemporary Music at the Juilliard Theater on Saturday night enlisted the Juilliard Theater Orchestra under the direction of Walter Hendl. This is Juilliard's second-line orchestra (the first is Sixteen Ehrling's group), and it didn't really muster the sort of full-throated tone that major symphonies command. But otherwise its work was exemplary.

The latest piece on the program was Barbara Kolb's 'Tribal Clus' (1970), and perhaps partly because of the forces involved it made the best impression of the night. Miss Kolb says she is trying for "a rather positive statism" here, adopting a medieval rondo form. Deploying her 13 instrumentalists loosely about the stage, she keeps the textures spare, muted and telling.

Varese's 'Nocturnal' (1961-1965) was billed as the first complete performance in New York. But to call this a piece by Varese underestimates Chou Wen-chung's extensive editorial role, which, to judge from the notes and the final score, amounted to composition of half the piece. Based on a text of Anais Nin with added "syllables of intensity" by the composer, the piece exhibits a so-called solist, male chorus and percussion-heavy small orchestra. The end effect has its superb moments, particularly those involving piercing high sounds. But there is too much walking-on-eggs constraint and unintentional silliness.

The rest of the program offered Ruggles's 'Organum' (1945), which makes some wonderful sounds, but seems too abrupt for the expansiveness of its rhetoric, and Roy Harris's 'Symphony 1933.' This was the first of Harris's essays in this form and initiated his reputation, so strong in the 1930's, as America's finest Symphonist. Today his blend of sturdy diatonicism, folksy materials and Shubertian syntax sounds just a bit innocent and unintegrated.

The Mozart-David work called for the assistance of a pianist, and there was one, but he was not identified in the program. ALLEN HUGHES

Juliana Markova Gives Piano Recital. Juliana Markova, a young Bulgarian pianist who made a fine impression during one of the "3 by 3" concerts at Carnegie Hall in 1974, chose the 22d Street Y.M.-Y.W.I.A. here for her first full-length recital on Saturday. It proved to be an evening of solid, secure music-making, admirable in almost all its particulars, even if it lacked the pianist's touch of charismatic authority.

Miss Markova plays with a rounded, warm tone and genuine feeling for line. Her interpretive ideas are logically thought out and projected confidently through a wide range of dynamic contours. There was something missing from the overall picture, though, a sense of emotional ardor that could transcend the notes. Miss Markova's performance seemed rarely to probe deeply, although perhaps it was the episodic nature of the program — the long pieces all made up of short segments — that fostered this feeling. On the list: Haydn's F Minor Variations, the Symphonic Etudes of Schumann, eight Preludes and two Etudes by Scriabin and three movements from Stravinsky's 'Petrouchka.'

The Scriabin miniatures, intriguingly sequenced into a 14-minute fantasy, were particularly well served by Miss Markova's poised and fleet control, while the Stravinsky showed that the pianist can play with considerable fire when she has a mind to. ROBERT SHERMAN

From Beyond The Grave. EVERY ONCE IN A WHILE A HORROR FILM BECOMES A HORROR CLASSIC THIS YEAR IT IS. NOW PLAYING at Blue Ribbon Theatres.

GREY GARDENS. "It is sympathetic, touching — as moving as any of the best works of art can be." A MAYLES BROTHERS FILM. Starring RICHARD DREYFUSS.

INSERTS. A degenerate film, with dignity. starring RICHARD DREYFUSS.

STAR TRICK. Hand in Hand Films are back at the 55th ST. PLAYHOUSE. "TWO OF THE MOST STANDOUT STUDIOS YET!"

Catherine & Co. The 'ou normal' Executive... she runs the business lying down. NOW PLAYING at 55th St. Playhouse.

Laura. Every man should have had a teacher. Summer of Laura is what it's all about. CINEMA 1.

CLICK CLICK. LARRY PAGE in CLICK CLICK. THE KILLING OF A CHINESE BOOKER.

Concert: Ingrid Haebler

Pianist, at Hunter, Gives a Persuasive Display of Soft-Edged Viennese Style

Ingrid Haebler is regarded by many people, including many Viennese, as the quintessential Viennese pianist. She exudes gemütlichkeit, that peculiar blend of geniality and warm sentiment that is as much a part of legendary Vienna as unsentimental toughness is part of legendary Brooklyn. At Hunter College yesterday afternoon, Miss Haebler gave a persuasive demonstration of the soft-edged Viennese style as it can be applied to composers as diverse as Mozart, Schubert and Debussy.

Although she had played here with orchestras, Miss Haebler had not previously been heard in recital, where the artist can be in full control. In the opening half of the program, entirely Mozart, she began with the featherweight "Ah, vous dirai-je, maman" Variations (K. 265), and spun the piece out with exquisite clarity and fragile charm, qualities that also marked her readings of the Rondo in A minor (K. 511) and the Sonata in A (K. 331). The approach was one that once had more exponents than it now does, stressing a salon elegance and a way of shaping phrase endings that one could call the beaten virtuoso path, but with so many interchangeable, disposable pianists marching past these days, Miss Haebler's distinctiveness was welcome.

Dance: Above the Ground

Traditionally dances have been performed on the ground. In recent years, however, a few dancers have been experimenting with movement that is created by performers supported by scaffolding, harnesses, trapezes and tightropes to allow them to be suspended above the floor. Batya Zamir, who appeared with the Alvin Niko and Murray Louis Companies in the 1960's, is one of these experimentalists, and on Saturday night, she presented "Rebound," a new solo, at her studio at 137 West Broadway. It was a work replete with virtuosity and athleticism and one that suggested that Miss Zamir is on the path to opening up a new genre of movement possibilities.

Unlike some of the other "air dancing" groups — who have literary or formalist concerns — Miss Zamir appears most interested in pure movement. In effect, she is choreographing or improvising (she does both) a pure dance work along traditional lines. The key difference is that she can switch from the floor to moving above ground or at angles to the wall (all in the same dance).

Events Today

Theater: THE CIRCLE IN THE SQUARE THEATER. 5th Ave. at 52nd St.

MUSIC: METROPOLITAN OPERA. 14th St. at Lincoln Center.

Cabaret: DANGERFIELD'S. 30th St. at 5th Ave.

2 COMPOSERS OFFER MUSICAL COLLAGES: William Schimmel, who shared a program entitled "Basic Music" with a fellow composer, Timothy Thompson.

Symphony of New World Plays at Carnegie Hall: The Symphony of the New World added its energetic director, Everett Lee, have given us so many interesting programs that they may certainly be forgiven the clunker at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon.

Ehrlichman Says Fair Trial Was Denied in Watergate: BELLEVUE, Wash., March 7 (UPI) — In a handwritten letter to the editor published in The Bellevue American today, John D. Ehrlichman asserted that Watergate defendants in Washington, D.C., had been deprived of a fair trial.

Jury Taken Off Street But Still Can't Agree: RIO VISTA, Calif., March 7 (UPI) — Forty prospective jurors had been called for the trial of Gerald Thomson, 28, years old, charged with drunken driving. But some were excused for hardships.

Man, 69, Shot to Death: A 69-year-old Brooklyn man was shot to death yesterday by a 58-year-old woman with his own gun after he reportedly had pointed the weapon at the woman, who then fell him with a karate chop, took the gun from him and shot him. The dead man was identified as John H. Oliver of 1271 Bedford Avenue. The shooting occurred in the apartment of the woman, Bula McMillan, at 1151 Pacific Street in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section.

WED. SHERLOCK AND DR. WATSON at the NEW YORKER

2001: SPACE ODYSSEY 12, 2, 25, 4, 50, 7, 15, 3, 40

CATHERINE & CO. 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

SALUT L'ARTISTE 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

TAXI DRIVER 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

BARRY LYNDON 1, 4, 8, 12

THE MAGIC FLUTE 12, 2, 25, 4, 50, 7, 15, 3, 40

SEDUCTION OF MINNI 12, 4, 6, 8, 10

LOVE & ANARCHY 2, 25, 4, 50, 7, 15, 3, 40

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING 12, 30, 4, 15, 30, 45, 7, 25, 45

JEANNE MORPAU French Provincial

Next Stop Greenwich Village

CINEMA 1

CONFRONTATION

65th St. Playhouse

THE UNSATISFIED

MR. 13

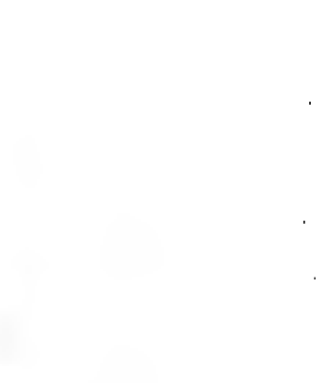
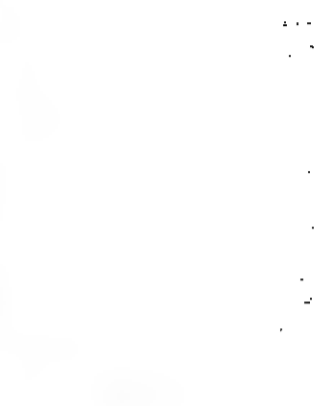
CLICK CLICK

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# 4 Ranger Goals in 3d Tie Flames, 6-6

By PARTON KEESE

Going down for the third time last night, the Rangers defied the laws of drowsing and scored four goals in the last period and tie the Atlanta Flames, 6-6, at Madison Square Garden.

Besides saving some face before a hostile crowd, the 1 point gained by the New Yorkers did them little good in their desperate pursuit of a playoff spot. With 13 games to play in the National Hockey League season, the Rangers remained 11 points behind the Flames.

"Let's face it," said Coach John Ferguson of New York, "we had to win the game. I'm not satisfied with a tie. In an ugly mood, which no doubt stemmed from the 8-3 trouncing in Atlanta last Fri-

day night, the Rangers tried to act the unusual role of tough guy at the start of the game. But not only did they come out on the short end of the scoring in that period, 2 goals to 1, they also were beaten up in the fisticuffs department.

Dave Maloney, the rookie Ranger defenseman, was decked with one punch from Curt Bennett, the Flames' big forward, who took exception to a cross-check. Maloney fell backward, blood pouring from his nose, and was knocked unconscious when his head struck the ice.

He didn't move for several minutes while Frank Paice, the Ranger trainer, hovered over him and the crowd screamed for Bennett's scalp. Later, at Lenox Hill Hospital,

doctors reported Maloney had suffered a concussion.

Losing two defensemen for the game (Nick Beverley was given a game misconduct penalty for being the third man in the fight) and doing little retaliating, the Rangers fell further behind in the second period, 4-2.

However, when Bill Clement of Atlanta tallied a short-handed goal at 35 seconds of the final period to give his team a 5-2 lead, the Rangers woke up their offense. Greg Polis, Pat Hickey and Wayne Dillon all scored within 4 minutes for New York, and Eric Vail tallied his second of the game for the Flames.

Steve Vickers salvaged the tie with his second goal, which also caused Coach Fred Creighton to remove

Phil Myre in goal for Dan Bouchard. Though play continued loose and sloppy, neither Bouchard nor John Davidson, the Ranger goaltender, surrendered another score. Atlanta fired 49 shots at the New York net.

Ferguson, known as an enforcer when he was a fiery forward with the Montreal Canadiens, was disgusted with the Rangers' reaction to Bennett's intimidating oopunch.

"That's not my character of a team," Ferguson snarled. "Next year when they come in this building, they'll be thinking it's pretty obvious they don't respect our hockey club when they walk in here. But they will!"

Though it seemed Bennett had surprised Maloney with

his punch, flying through the air like a Floyd Patterson to land it, the 6-foot-3-inch graduate of Brown, with a belt in Karate, denied it was a cheap shot.

"I don't know whether he expected it or not," Bennett said, "but he was looking at me. I was upset. He had cross-checked me from behind. I hit him with my glove on. I didn't mean to hurt him on purpose. But next time, you know, it could be me."

Ferguson virtually benched Walt Tkaczuk and Bill Fairbairn, using them only in penalty-killing situations. Tkaczuk, unphysical and unscoring (without a goal in his last 18 games) and Fairbairn

Continued on Page 35, Column 2



Embree of Howard topping 7 feet 2 1/2 inches in IC4A competition at Princeton

## Maryland's Trackmen Win

Special to The New York Times

PRINCETON, N. J., March 7—The University of Maryland, its hopes abruptly dashed by a series of unexpected losses, battled and won the team title in the 55th indoor and field championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at Princeton-Jadwin Gymnasium.

Maryland, building on yesterday's 1, 2 finish in a jump by Dennis Ivory John Davenport, was out in the hurdles when Robertson ran fourth in the semifinals. It was eliminated in one-mile relay semis when Jeff Nichols, lead-off man fell and 40 yards.

Tom Anderson unexpectedly won the shot put, jumping up from fourth to first on his final put. Mike and Brad Turley finished second and third in the shot vault, and Bill Oh-

machar came through with an upset victory in the 600-yard run after a collision had eliminated the co-favorites, Ken Norman of Dartmouth and Kevin Price of Adelphi.

"I always knew we could win it," said Frank Costello, who is in only his second year as head coach of the Terrapins, "but I never figured we could win it that way."

For the fourth year in a row, the meet went down to the last event with more than one team having a chance to win. Maryland led with 38 points, but Seton Hall had 33 and could win by finishing first in the mile relay.

This produced the unusual sight of Maryland's team and supporters loudly cheering for Villanova, which led the relay in the early going.

"It sure felt strange rooting for Villanova," said Costello. "I've never done that

before. They're usually the guys we're trying to beat."

Villanova eventually won the relay but was disqualified and Manhattan was awarded first place, but Seton Hall ended up fifth. The disqualification cost Villanova second place in the team race.

Seton Hall and Villanova each had heroes in defeat. For Seton Hall, Orlando Greene set a meet record of 1 minute 50.7 seconds in winning the 880-yard run over an outstanding field which included Mark Belger of Villanova. There was apparently caught in a box with 150 yards to go, but sneaked through on the inside and outstripped Belger to the tape.

Said Greene: "I've been trying to win this race for three years. I rested all this week and I was ready." Belger said "I caught rig [runners' slang

Continued on Page 35, Column 2

## Knicks, Off Mark, Defeated

By SAM GOLDAPER

Special to The New York Times

LANDOVER, Md., March 7

—Before the Knicks and Washington Bullets went on national television today, the game should have carried the warning, "The following program is for mature audiences; parental discretion should be used."

But even mature audiences would have been better off on other channels as the Knicks were beaten, 92-81, before a capacity Capital Centre crowd of 19,035. The Knicks played poorly and the Bullets were not much better.

In one of their worst shooting performances of the National Basketball Association season, the Knicks took 100 shots and made 34. Washington shot 38 percent, a figure padded by Phil Chenier, who had 26 points with 11 field goals in 23 attempts.

The 81 points equalled the Knicks' low for the season—last Nov. 11 against the Phoenix Suns. That's when New York was on its way to an 8-19 win-loss record.

By comparison, against the same Bullets, the Central Division pacemakers, less than 24 hours earlier, the Knicks shot 55 percent and ran up 116 points. Their 116-107 victory at Madison Square Garden halted a five-game Bullets winning streak.

These were the shooting percentages of the Knicks starters: Spencer Haywood, 5-for-20; Walt Frazier, 5-for-15; Earl Monroe, 6-for-16; John Gianelli, 4-for-14, and Bill Bradley, 3-for-8. To help, Butch Beard was 3-for-10.

For the Bullets, Elvin Hayes shot 9 for 24 and Dave Bing 5-for-19. "Just like someone turned the lights out on us," said Gianelli. "We had dozens of open shots, good shots, and we just missed."

What the Knicks center failed to say was the play was sloppy. The Knicks often ran down the 24-second clock and were forced to rush their shots. There were walking violations and other turnovers at key stages. Many of their plays broke down, they consistently

Continued on Page 35, Column 2



Rangers' Dave Maloney lying on the ice after being hit by Flames' Curt Bennett, left, in the first period of play at the Garden last night. Ranger teammates came to the rescue, but not until Maloney had sustained a concussion.

## Kentucky Among 6 in N.I.T.

By GORDON S. WHITE Jr.

The University of Kentucky which has not played in a National Invitation Tournament since 1950, agreed yesterday to return to the oldest college basketball tournament by accepting a bid to the 39th annual N.I.T., which opens in Madison Square Garden on Saturday.

The Wildcats, who have a 15-10 win-loss record, were joined by Louisville (12-6), Providence (19-10), Oregon (19-10), Niagara (17-11) and North Carolina A. and T. (20-5). The six remaining teams for the field of 12 will be named today.

It is likely the rest of the N.I.T. selections will come from a group of 10 teams—San Antonio, Florida State, South Carolina, Lafayette, St. Peter's, North Carolina State, Kansas State, North Carolina at Charlotte, Holy Cross and Oral Roberts. Maryland, which was upset

did not qualify for the N.C.A.A. this year, and Alabama and Tennessee will represent the S.E.C.

Providence, last year's N.I.T. runner-up to Princeton, missed this year's N.C.A.A. when the Friars were upset by Connecticut, 87-73, in the Eastern College Athletic Conference New England playoffs on Saturday.

Niagara also lost an opportunity to play in the N.C.A.A. tournament when Syracuse beat the Purple Eagles, 77-62, in the E.C.A.C. New York State regional final. This put the Orange in the N.C.A.A. for the fourth year in a row. Louisville, which won the N.I.T. in 1956, is making its 11th appearance.

George Raveling, coach at Washington State, said he was unhappy the N.I.T. selection

Continued on Page 37, Column 1

## Islanders Set Back Penguins

By ROBIN HERMAN

Special to The New York Times

PITTSBURGH, March 7—On superb penalty-killing at a two-man disadvantage, tough goaltending by Bill Smith in the final period and the return to form of Denis Potvin, the New York Islanders defeated the Pittsburgh Penguins tonight 5-3. New York has played the last eight games without a loss.

After beginning the middle period by killing four full minutes of penalties, including two minutes with only three skaters on the ice, the Islanders whipped in four consecutive goals to close the period. The sudden offensive outburst drove Michel Plasse out of the Penguin goal and Gary Inness played the final period.

Plasse, who allowed all five Islanders goals, had not been beaten here in 11 games, and the Penguins had lost only one of their last 14 games and were averaging more than four goals a game.

Short by 2 Men

The score was tied at 1-1 on first-period goals by Garry Howatt and Pierre Larouche when the Islanders faced the short-handed test. Dave Fortier and Vic Hadfield had gone into the penalty box for fighting, with Fortier receiving an extra minor for holding. Theo Ed Westfall joined Fortier for tripping, and that set up the Penguins.

Potvin and Lorne Henning were doing an exceptional job of penalty killing when Referee Andy Von Hellemond called a minor on Potvin for unsportsmanlike conduct.

"Jean Pronovost took my feet right out from under me," said Potvin, "and I pointed at Von Hellemond with my stick, saying 'See what he did.' I guess he thought I was threatening him."

But the Islanders lasted through the trial.

"When they killed those penalties there, that changed the whole game," said Ron Schock, who scored two goals for Pittsburgh. "We

Continued on Page 35, Column 5

## Arkness Halts Golf Playoff

By JOHN S. RADOSTA

Special to The New York Times

LANDO, Fla., March 7—A Professional Golfers' Association and NBC Sports broadcasted on an elegant day today by arranging a tie based on Daylight Time, which has not materialized. The result of a sudden-death playoff to determine the winner of the Florida Citrus Open called on account of ties after two holes.

The playoff will be resumed at 11 A.M. tomorrow in a privacy, with virtually spectators around to see comes out.

Postponement is an ancient disposal of a well-tournament that had been down to the last hole in an exciting tie between Zarely and Hale Irwin. Irwin, winner of the Los Angeles Open two weeks and Zarely, back on the

tour after a fusion operation in the vertebrae of his neck, stood at 270 after 72 holes, 18 under par over the 6,929-yard Rio Finar Country Club course.

Irwin had made the tournament a new ball game yesterday by bursting out of the pack with a 64 to come within three strokes of Zarely. Today he made up those three shots, shooting a 66, while Zarely was scrambling all over the course for a 69.

J. C. Snead came out of the field with a 68 to take third place at 272. John Mahaffey, the runner-up in last year's United States Open, finished fourth at 274.

In the sudden-death playoff Irwin and Zarely matched shot for shot and covered the two holes in par—the 15th, a par 5 of 510 yards. Continued on Page 37, Column 1



Hale Irwin putting on the 14th green at Orlando, Fla., yesterday.

## Golden Age of Press Agency

Special to The New York Times

Never in memory has there been a propaganda campaign in sports to compare with the one being conducted by the press agency, Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner of baseball. Bowie Kuhn has his press agent, the Public Relations Committee has its press agent, and all are using the press and radio-television with promising what a blessing it is to be owned by one's employer.

Without the reserve system, one learns, "baseball as we know it today, could not have developed into the national pastime it has become nor could it have grown in esteem over the decades. . . . The greatness of baseball, its deep hold on the American public, its development into the country's national pastime is directly attributable, in part, to the reserve system which has engendered the sense of the public to players and teams alike."

The assembly, refers to the loyalties of the public, in New York and Washington to Walter O'Malley, Calvin Griffith and Bob Short, and vice versa.

Whether this literature will live is a question that has never been answered for a century or so, but some of it grabs many of the sports outstanding players agree that a system is necessary—although agreeing with the fact that some modifications should be made. Agree with the owners. Beautiful.

Iteration is often convincing, and Joseph Goebbels either the first nor the last to employ the big lie. While the propaganda mills of management in the players have no way to get the public's ear through rare press conferences held by Marvin Montgomery, executive director of their union. There are few on which the public has less information, or more information, than the subject of labor relations in baseball.

Spot for a Czar

In both sides getting tougher in the bargaining for basic agreement, Miller has suggested that Kuhn be some of the heat off by ordering the owners to be padlocked training camps. The commissioner available for comment on the idea, and it will be seen to see how he responds.

As Miller said, strictly a company man. He has ally butted heads with an individual owner like Heinz or Charley Finley, but he has never attempted to win the law to all 24 of his bosses. When the owners get their way in arbitration, they fired the

## U.S. Team's Cup Victory Ends at 6-1

By TONY KORNEISER

Special to The New York Times

HARTFORD, March 7—The World Cup in tennis is a four-of-seven match competition, a format similar to baseball's World Series and the final round playoffs in pro basketball and hockey. In baseball, basketball and hockey, once a team wins four games, the show is over. In tennis it's different. Even after a champion is declared, the show goes on—which might be called cruel and unusual punishment in Australia.

Yesterday the Americans clinched the cup when Arthur Ashe and Jimmy Connors won their singles matches and gave the United States a 4-1 lead, and its first cup victory since 1971. It was the second victory for the Americans in the seven-year history of the event.

Today's matches were strictly for the record. In the singles, Connors defeated Tony Roche, 6-4, 7-5, giving the United States a 5-1 lead and a sweep of the singles matches for the first time. In the doubles, Ashe

Maxie Rosenbloom Dies

Maxie Rosenbloom, former world light-heavyweight boxing champion, died Saturday at the age of 70 in Pasadena, Calif. An obituary appears on Page 28.

## Smith

### Golden Age of Press Agency

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\*Of all brands, lowest . . . . .tar 1 mg, nicotine, 0.1 mg.  
\*Av. per cigarette by FTC Method.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

20 mg. "tar," 1.4 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report Nov. 75.







# Cecotto Wins Florida Motorcycle Test

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., March 7 (AP)—A 19-year-old Venezuelan, Johnny Cecotto, won a battle with Keony Roberts and excessive tire wear today to capture the 35th annual Daytona 200 motorcycle race.

to veer off the course, and sent him into an unscheduled pit stop. The four-minute tire change dropped Roberts, of Modesto, Calif., to ninth place, and again kept him

from winning the only major race he hasn't won on the American Motorcycle Association Grant National circuit.

Cecotto, who ignored instructions to stop for a tire change with five laps left, finished with the rear tire on his Yamaha worn to shreds.

## Loughlin, Power Gain C.H.S.A.A. Semifinals

Bishop Loughlin and Power Memorial, the top-seeded teams, advanced to the semifinals of the Catholic High School Athletic Association basketball playoffs yesterday by scoring quarterfinal victories at St. John's University in Queens.

more, Jeff Carrio, scored 6 points in overtime. Bill Gilbert scored 26 points and had 21 rebounds for Rice. Barry Gunderson had 32 points and 16 rebounds for Holy Cross.

### THE LEADING FINISHERS

- 1-Johnny Cecotto, Venezuela, Yamaha, 52 laps, 1:07:19.0
- 2-Cory Nixon, Cadesville, Md., Kawasaki, 52 laps, 1:08:00.0
- 3-Pat Henzen, San Mateo, Calif., Suzuki, 51 laps, 1:08:00.0
- 4-Gene Romano, San Luis Obispo, Calif., Yamaha, 51 laps, 1:08:00.0
- 5-Patrick Poir, France, Yamaha, 50 laps, 1:08:00.0
- 6-Michel Rouger, France, Yamaha, 50 laps, 1:08:00.0
- 7-Hideo Kawa, Japan, Yamaha, 50 laps, 1:08:00.0
- 8-Randy Gies, Shawnee, Okla., Yamaha, 50 laps, 1:08:00.0
- 9-Kenny Roberts, Modesto, Calif., Yamaha, 50 laps, 1:08:00.0
- 10-John Dicks, West Germany, Yamaha, 50 laps, 1:08:00.0

### N.C.A.A. Pairings

- FIRST ROUND**
- EAST REGIONAL**
- At Providence, R.I.—Princeton (27-1) vs. Rutgers (23-8) and Wake Forest (18-1) vs. Connecticut (17-2)
  - At Charlotte, N.C.—Virginia Military (20-1) vs. Alabama (14-1) or Tennessee (21-5) and Virginia (16-1) vs. DePaul (19-3)
- MIDWEST REGIONAL**
- At South Bend, Ind.—Indiana (29-0) vs. St. John's (23-3) and Western Michigan (14-2) vs. Virginia Tech (21-1)
  - At Dayton, Ohio—Stanford or Tennessee vs. North Carolina (25-3) and Marquette (25-1) vs. Western Kentucky (20-1)
- WEST REGIONAL**
- At Denver, Texas—Texas Tech (23-1) vs. Syracuse (22-1) and Wichita State (15-1) vs. Michigan (21-1)
  - At Lawrence, Kan.—Missouri (24-1) vs. Washington (22-1) and Cincinnati (22-1) vs. More Game (22-1)
- WEST REGIONAL (Continued)**
- At Tempe, Ariz.—Pepperdine (21-5) vs. Memphis State (20-1) and Arizona (23-1) vs. Georgetown (21-1)
  - At Eugene, Ore.—Oregon State (14-0) vs. Nevada, Las Vegas (29-1) and U.C.L.A. (22-1) vs. San Diego State (18-1)



Johnny Cecotto of Venezuela after winning the Daytona 200 yesterday.

## Kentucky, Oregon in N.I.T. Field

continued From Page 35

committee had picked over his team. Washington State and Oregon are members of the Pacific-8 conference, which is sending C.A.A. and Washington to C.A.A. tournament. The Cougars finished an 18-3 record to Oregon and the teams their two games, Raveling commented, "I guess because Ron Lea of Oregon won the most valuable-player award in the N.I.T. last year there's an attraction to having him back." Oregon finished third in the 1975 N.I.T. The N.I.T. will begin with afternoon and evening double-headers Saturday. The quarter-finals will be held Monday and Tuesday nights

## Arkness Halts Playoff Between Irwin, Zarley

continued From Page 35

the 16th, par 3 of 209. On the 16th Zarley had a scramble, holing a preshot of 5 feet to save par. Irwin, who is gentle and unflappable, struggled off and postponed playoff as one hole things. But Irwin, outspoken man, was exasperated. "Someone really blundered," he said over and over. The end of 54 holes today there was confusion at the top, with 10ers bunched within six strokes of Zarley, the leader. The congestion shook this afternoon, and the race came down to a battle between Zarley and Irwin. Irwin began his run early. Zarley was alternately riding still and losing ground. After missing birdies on the first two holes, Irwin and the third on a 40-foot putt and the fifth on a putt. Now he was a stroke of Zarley, and Zarley obliged him to give up a margin with a bogey on the 14th. This put them at 14 under par. Irwin, playing in the last some of the day, one of Irwin's threesomes, led the lead with a birdie. The ninth was a turn-out as Irwin sank a 15-foot putt and Zarley led. That gave Irwin a lead of 15 under while Zarley was at 14 under. Irwin again got the lead birdies on 10, 11 and 12. Irwin was picking up birdie on 10. Irwin tied at 17 under with Zarley on 15 and temporarily led with a birdie on 16. Following Irwin to hole, Zarley sank an ous 35-foot putt to tie. Irwin played the 18th with a 3-putt, but Zarley's was heroic. He dumped second shot into a hole in a shallow bunker beside the green. It for a delicate sand to the fringe, and Zarley's effort was a bit of a running 10 feet. Then he sank the putt, and his putt and into the air in elation. In had himself a big moment. He started with Thursday, a performance that he considered a dismal he considered a win. But since not the way I am, he ck it out and shot the three rounds in 20 par—66, 64, 66, or Zarley's final round, d of his scrambling's having a wild time re."

Irwin's television broadcast the tournament was ad many months ago as on the premise would be Daylight Savings by now. But Coe's oot yet escaped the nd the schedule was in and apparently not to be changed to prior- r tee times. So, Irwin insisted the o days were mizant-

terday the television had an extra half-kil," he said, "and they ran out of daylight. The last round should be scheduled so rely somebody knows t have much day. March. It was even ke to start the play- afternoon with so ay light left. It was ble to read the sions should be n the golf course, not e network office in ork. Look, I'm not TV. The touz be what it is with- I'm not telling them run their business, eone blundered."

### Orlando Golf Leaders

1-Hal Irwin	69	66	69	214
2-J.C. Sneed	70	68	66	204
3-John Mahaffey	70	68	66	204
4-Mike Hill	69	67	68	204
5-Larry Ziegler	70	68	66	204
6-Bob Arnold	69	67	68	204
7-Mark Hayes	69	67	68	204
8-Mike Sorenson	69	67	68	204
9-Victor Ragnalda	70	68	66	204
10-Mike Morley	71	68	65	204
11-Tony Janney	72	68	64	204
12-Pat Fitzsimons	69	67	68	204
13-Pat Higgins	70	68	66	204
14-Rick Arno	69	67	68	204
15-Robby Cole	69	67	68	204
16-Terry McGee	69	67	68	204
17-Gary Player	70	68	66	204
18-Mike Bruner	69	67	68	204
19-Gerome Burns	69	67	68	204
20-Ben Crowder	70	68	66	204
21-John Schroeder	69	67	68	204
22-Danny Edwards	70	68	66	204
23-Solly Kelly	69	67	68	204
24-Gary McCord	68	67	69	204
25-Rick McLendon	71	69	64	204
26-Tommy McGinnis	71	69	64	204
27-Bruce Flesher	72	69	63	204
28-Rick McLendon	70	68	66	204
29-Sibby Billster	72	71	61	204
30-George Cagle	70	68	66	204
31-Marty Friedman	71	69	64	204
32-Bob Dickson	71	69	64	204
33-Ian Colbert	71	69	64	204
34-Barney Thompson	72	69	63	204
35-Larry Nelson	72	69	63	204
36-Charles Sifford	72	69	63	204
37-Tom Whitton	68	71	65	204
38-Audy Bean	72	69	63	204
39-Gary Wilkins	72	69	63	204
40-Eddie Pearce	73	71	60	204
41-Oll Morner	69	67	68	204
42-George Johnson	72	69	63	204
43-Lyn Litt	71	72	61	204
44-Dave Hoover	71	71	62	204
45-Howard Yurby	72	71	61	204
46-Tom Jenkins	72	71	61	204

### Mohr Squash Victor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 7 (AP)—Phil Mohr, a Princeton freshman, won the individual title and Princeton edged Penn for team honors today at the 44th National Intercollegiate squash championships. Mohr, seeded No. 2, defeated a Princeton freshman, Tom Page, 15-8, 15-6, 15-8, in the final.

### Today's Entries at Aqueduct

Horses listed in order of post positions. Later designations OTB (off-track betting).

**FIRST—\$4,000, cl., 4YO and up, 6 f.**

- A-Never Too Much 112
- B-Peter Sailer 113
- C-Silva Guston 113
- D-Whispering Will 113
- E-Right As A 113
- F-Big Rock Pass 113
- G-Castano 113
- H-A Jolly Tar 113
- I-Walky in Hand 113
- J-Cosmo 113

**SECOND—\$4,000, cl., 4YO and up, 6 f.**

- A-Sunshine 113
- B-National Land 113
- C-Africa Social 113
- D-Lady Lisa 113
- E-Farm in Color 113
- F-Hilltop 113
- G-Silver Star 113
- H-Mary 113
- I-Flight of the Star 113

**THIRD—\$4,000, cl., 4YO, 71, (chute).**

- A-Bravo Ken 112
- B-Surrender 113
- C-Perennial 113
- D-Hamilton Road 113
- E-Soliman 113
- F-Shiloh 113
- G-Shiloh 113

**FOURTH—\$4,000, cl., 4YO and up, 6 f.**

- A-Grand Carosa 112
- B-Lisa Marie 113
- C-Columbia Dawn 113
- D-Blue Bird 113
- E-Blue Bird 113
- F-T.G. for Betty 113
- G-Lisa Marie 113
- H-Surrender 113
- I-Cosmo 113
- J-Gallant Pitch 113

**FIFTH—\$4,000, cl., 4YO, 71, (chute).**

- A-Paul Atwater 113
- B-City Athlete 113
- C-Lisa Marie 113
- D-Sunshine 113
- E-Buffwood Tree 113
- F-Catch Posey 113
- G-Lisa Marie 113
- H-Gallant Pitch 113

**SIXTH—\$15,000, allow., 4YO and up, 1 1/4 m.**

- A-Mount Barben 115
- B-Corandello 115
- C-Cosmo 115
- D-Stormy 115
- E-Whispering Will 115
- F-Ethics 115

**SEVENTH—\$12,000, cl., 4YO and up, 1 m (chute).**

- A-Whispering Will 115
- B-Bea Boy 117
- C-City Blue 115
- D-Corandello 117
- E-Cosmo 117
- F-Cosmo 117
- G-Sunshine 117
- H-Lisa Marie 117
- I-Whispering Will 117
- J-Fairness 117

**EIGHTH—Correction H'con, \$35,000 added, 4YO and up, 6 f.**

- A-Floral Princess 109
- B-Bea Boy 117
- C-Cosmo 117
- D-Sunshine 117
- E-Cosmo 117
- F-Cosmo 117
- G-Sunshine 117
- H-Lisa Marie 117
- I-Whispering Will 117
- J-Fairness 117

**NINTH—\$2,000, cl., 3 and 4YO, 7 f (chute).**

- A-Rio's Image 108
- B-Parade 108
- C-Sunshine 108
- D-Sunshine 108
- E-Whispering Will 108
- F-Whispering Will 108
- G-Whispering Will 108
- H-Whispering Will 108
- I-Whispering Will 108
- J-Whispering Will 108

### Tonight's Yonkers Entries

Horses listed in order of post positions. Later designations OTB (off-track betting).

**FIRST—\$7,500, inv. Class C1, mile.**

- A-Hold Barlow (M. Donohue) 115
- B-Blas Flo Oan (C. Kleiman) 115
- C-De Smedde (T. Merriman) 115
- D-Aunt Dottie's (G. Pagan) 115
- E-Some Price (L. Tallman) 115
- F-Allan Victor (E. Thomas) 115
- G-Cosmo (M. Donohue) 115
- H-Shura Harvest (W. Meyer) 115

**SECOND—\$5,500, race, C1, mile.**

- A-Cosmo (M. Donohue) 115
- B-Blas Flo Oan (C. Kleiman) 115
- C-Royal Woodrow (M. Donohue) 115
- D-Tyrone Lee (R. Vittorini) 115
- E-Some Price (L. Tallman) 115
- F-Katana Chie (C. Abbotto) 115
- G-Thomson Pic (J. Chapman) 115
- H-Sunshine (M. Donohue) 115
- I-Turn Right (L. Fontaine) 115

**THIRD—\$5,500, race, C1, mile.**

- A-Blas Flo Oan (C. Kleiman) 115
- B-Jon's Theme (P. Poston) 115
- C-Dance On (L. Tallman) 115
- D-J. Reno (D. Jester) 115
- E-Little (L. Fontaine) 115
- F-Little (L. Fontaine) 115
- G-Little (L. Fontaine) 115
- H-Little (L. Fontaine) 115
- I-Little (L. Fontaine) 115

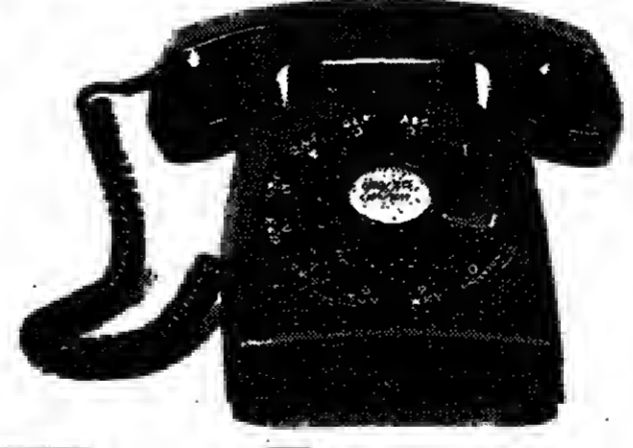
**FOURTH—\$7,500, race, C1, mile.**

- A-Darling Time (G. DeSoy) 115
- B-Sunshine (M. Donohue) 115
- C-Cosmo (M. Donohue) 115
- D-First Customer (C. Abbotto) 115
- E-Lisa Marie (D. Jester) 115
- F-Lisa Marie (D. Jester) 115
- G-Lisa Marie (D. Jester) 115
- H-Lisa Marie (D. Jester) 115
- I-Lisa Marie (D. Jester) 115

**FIFTH—\$4,000, race, Class C1, mile.**

- A-Duke (M. Donohue) 115
- B-Duke (M. Donohue) 115
- C-Duke (M. Donohue) 115
- D-Duke (M. Donohue) 115
- E-Duke (M. Donohue) 115
- F-Duke (M. Donohue) 115
- G-Duke (M. Donohue) 115
- H-Duke (M. Donohue) 115
- I-Duke (M. Donohue) 115

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# FEW NATIONS NEED NUCLEAR PLANTS

## Exporting of Technology to Poorer Lands Finds Little Demand, Report Shows

**By VICTOR K. McLEHENY**  
 Although fears have been expressed over the export of nuclear technology without a tighter international safeguard system, a report to the Energy Research Development Administration suggests that few nations are likely to be in the market for such technology for many years.

Among the poorer nations mentioned as likely purchasers in the report, prepared by Richard J. Barber Associates in Washington, were Brazil, Mexico, India and Iran.

Controversy over exports of nuclear technology have sharpened in recent weeks. Such well-known figures as David Lilienthal, the first chairman of the former Atomic Energy Commission told Congress that nuclear exports should be suspended until a better system of international safeguards could be devised. Others, such as William Anders, chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, have said the United States would lose its influence over the world nuclear industry if it bowed out of a field it now dominates.

**Negotiations Begin**  
 The signing last year of a multibillion-dollar agreement for West Germany to supply Brazil with a complete nuclear fuel cycle precipitated negotiations for the recent agreements for tightened safeguards among seven nations equipped to export nuclear technology.

India, another of the nations mentioned in the report, plans to build its own nuclear plants rather than buy them. India has already published a modest forecast of its future nuclear electrical capacity.

In March 1974 Hani M. Sethna, chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, said, "With the currently available uranium resources and reactor technology, the total potential for nuclear power is about five billion watts."

That total is less than one-third of the Indian Government's goal for hydroelectric power in 1980 and is less than the power demand of New York City.

Further development of India's nuclear capacity, Mr. Sethna said, would depend on breeder power plants.

The Barber report on nuclear export possibilities in poor nations said that few Asian, African or Latin American nations were expected to develop quickly electricity systems large enough to absorb the smallest nuclear power plants now offered by manufacturers—600 million watts.

A similar forecast of a world nuclear industry concentrated in more developed countries is given in the draft environmental statement on nuclear exports by the Energy Research Development Administration.

Of anticipated nuclear fuel exports from the United States listed in the statement of \$10.2 billion over the next 30 years, about \$1.2 billion was expected to go to eight underdeveloped nations—Brazil, Egypt, India, Iran, South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan and Thailand.

**Report's Conclusion**  
 Because of the small market in underdeveloped countries and many political and nuclear-safeguard issues, the Barber report said, "Indiscriminate promotion of exports to less developed countries appears unwarranted at this time."

The report, published as E.R.D.A.-52 by the energy agency, also indicated, by noting the small present and potential impact of nuclear power in the developing nations, that the safeguard programs could be simpler to administer than is generally expected.

Only five nuclear power reactors are now operating in developing nations, the report said. One is a German-built reactor in Argentina. Two are Canadian-designed, heavywater, natural uranium reactors in Pakistan and India. The other two, American-designed boiling water reactors at Tarapur in India, get their enriched uranium from the United States.

India, largely on its own, is constructing five more Canadian-type plants.

The report refers to the five operational reactors in poor countries as "very small, obsolete, and built under highly subsidized arrangements," and "It said that a dozen other plants ordered by Mexico, Taiwan, South Korea, Brazil and Argentina represented only 5 percent of the total world orders for lightwater and heavy-water nuclear units."

### Amex Governor Nominees Include 4 New Executives

The American Stock Exchange announced yesterday that four new industry representatives had been nominated to fill two-year terms as Amex governors at an election on April 12.

They are Jack Nash, president of Oppenheimer & Company; Arthur Levitt Jr., president of Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.; George Fox, president of Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Inc. of Minneapolis; and Barry Appel, an Amex officer. Six others were renominated.

# Practice Makes Carnegie Programs Perfect for 1976-77 Season

Continued From Page 27

its smaller recital hall will be used more than 600 times in a 10-month period. "I shall indulge myself in what is right musically," said Mr. Bloom, eyeing his worksheets as a large portrait of Toscanini looked down at him in benign intimidation.

"But that doesn't make this monolithic," said Mr. Bloom. "It isn't going to be only symphony orchestras. There will be chamber music, folk music, soloists—Fletcher Henderson's 'Sugar Foot Stomp' always floored me as much as Beethoven's Fifth Symphony." The Toscanini portrait remained benign; the schedule also indicates that Judy Collins and Pete Seeger will perform at Carnegie Hall next season, too.

### Never Plays Games

It is not only artists that Mr. Bloom juggles, but it is also their artistry. If he did not have something to say about the programs, subscribers to the concerts could conceivably hear Brahms's First Symphony several times. Mr. Bloom was asked what he does when he has two or more conductors who want to conduct the same thing.

"I never play games," Mr. Bloom replied, his eyes fixed on a bronze bust of Sibelius just opposite his desk, atop which someone had placed a

green knitted ski hat which served as a kind of bas-relief to Sibelius's immense bald head.

"I tell the truth," he explained, "and I try to make it on a first-come, first-served basis. But if a particular conductor really wants to perform something, and someone has asked first, I'll go to the first conductor and talk to him. Nine out of 10 times, the conductors will work the problems out themselves."

It does not always end the way Mr. Bloom would like, however.

He recalled that about 10 years ago, Istvan Kertesz wanted to lead the London Symphony in Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra, a work George Szell had already planned to do with the Cleveland Orchestra.

Mr. Bloom recounted: "I called Szell, and he said to me, 'Julius, you have no problem. My Concerto for Orchestra will be entirely different than his.'"

The diversity Mr. Bloom sees as right for Carnegie has a tradition as strong as the one dominated by the likes of Dvorak, Tchaikovsky, Dvorak, Richard Strauss, Weingartner, Saint-Saëns, Mahler, Toscanini and other composers and conductors who appeared before the New York Philharmonic at Carnegie and created a leg-

end for both the orchestra and the hall.

If Tchaikovsky had fond memories of the place from his appearance at the hall's opening festival in 1891, so did Emmaline Pankhurst, the suffragist who came along 18 years later and told her audience, "You have to come to see . . . what a hooligan woman is like."

### Stage for Many Pursuits

Albert Einstein denounced Nazism from the stage of Carnegie Hall, the same one that Isadora Duncan had danced on and that Theodore Roosevelt delivered political oratory from. Peace was promoted there by Woodrow Wilson and jazz by W. C. Handy, Benny Goodman and Duke Ellington.

The telephone rang. "You're crazy. What time will she call me? I'll call her. What? All right."

The call was about two Steinway grand pianos, worth about \$25,000, that Mr. Bloom had arranged to send to Toluca, Mexico, for use by the State of Mexico Symphony Orchestra. The conductor, Enrique Baiz, is a friend.

The problem was that the pianos had disappeared and the Mexicans suspected they were in a warehouse near the Mexico City airport, an area where entire households have been known to vanish, at least temporarily.

"I'll work this out," Mr. Bloom said confidently. "Nothing to worry about. I love Mexico and I understand how these things happen." He refused to let the missing pianos bother him. He had other consuming interests, he said.

### Family of Musicians

He began to reminisce about his father, Samuel, a professional musician, singer and composer who died in 1932.

### Lover of Literature

What else is central to his existence? "Cervantes and Dante. And there is Molière, whom I love. Think about how many Fausts there are. I live with reading, writing, thinking, nonmusical discussions. It is more than music."

He recalled one night about 40 years ago, when he sat in a parlor in Greenwich Village and listened to a conversation between Thomas Mann and Stefan Zweig. "Can you imagine two such men in the same room? Can you imagine?"

With all his interest in literature, it is music that remains central to him. He went into a park once in Rome and looked at the umbrella pines, and he could hear in his mind Respighi's "Pines" as conducted by Toscanini. The "Pines of Rome" has never exactly overwhelmed music critics and

yet he heard it as he sat there, and he wept. "Not profusely, mind you. But Toscanini. You think about Toscanini and the way only he could conduct the Italians." He glanced at the portrait.

### Extortion Hearing Friday

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., March 7 (UPI)—A preliminary hearing has been scheduled for Friday for two men charged with trying to extort \$500,000 by threatening to blow up several Sears Roebuck & Company stores. The two suspects, both of Hazleton, Pa., were identified as Richard W. Allgaier Jr., 28 years old, and George Lesh, 20. They were arraigned before United States Magistrate Raymond Durkin on extortion charges.

### Hospital Charges by FBI

SEATTLE, March 7 (UPI)—Burien Hospital has been charging by the hour for maternity and nursery services to encourage safer behavior by expectant mothers. A hospital spokesman said today that several cases in which a term mother dangerously challenged the odds by waiting in the hospital parking lot after midnight when the day ended and a new started.

### U.S. Businesses Reported Remaining in South Africa

Newsweek magazine, in its latest issue, reports that top executives of 16 major United States companies with plants in South Africa decided at a secret meeting in January to keep operating there and use their influence to improve the lot of that nation's blacks.

The magazine says that officials from companies "like General Motors, Ford, I.T.T., Firestone, Goodyear and Burroughs" exchanged views on whether their presence was a tacit vote for apartheid" and on what each was doing to improve the lot of South Africa's blacks.

"The consensus was that they should stay and use their considerable economic influence to better conditions for black workers from within," the magazine says.

### Cash-Short Buffalo Asks That State Buy Its Notes

BUFFALO, March 7 (UPI)—Buffalo said yesterday it would ask New York State to use public-employee pension funds to buy city notes on next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. Whalen said that, in turn, the city would be willing to invest idle city bond funds in notes issued by the state, said such an agreement would ease money problems for the city and the state.

Mr. Whalen said he would make the proposal to State Comptroller Arthur Levitt, who controls the pension funds. The proposal is the source of funds currently available to the city. Area officials turned down requests to end Buffalo's line of credit, and expected \$6.5 million advance in state aid will not be available until later this month.

# The 5-cylinder Mercedes-Benz 300D. Another engineering milestone that has quietly inspired a change in traditional automotive design.

The Mercedes-Benz 300D has quietly changed the rules of the automobile game. This 5-cylinder Diesel automobile is an engineering milestone that offers a unique combination of performance, luxury, economy and quality.

In fact, the Mercedes-Benz 300D has inspired new thinking in automotive design. It is the most powerful, the most responsive and the swiftest Diesel passenger car ever sold.

For other manufacturers, a car with the myriad blessings of the 300D is somewhere far down the road. The 300D is here now. With it, Mercedes-Benz underscores its reputation for establishing new standards.

**Unique in all the world**  
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Interior of the 300D. The world's most luxurious Diesel automobile.

Unlike any other make, the 300D takes advantage of precombustion chamber Diesel engine design. This development, pioneered by Mercedes-Benz, delivers a longer, smoother power pulse as well as more efficient combustion. The result: A combination of mileage and exhaust emission levels that no comparable gasoline-engined sedan can approach.

Of course, the exact mileage you get depends on how and where you drive, as well as the condition

and equipment of your automobile. But according to estimates published by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (highway driving: 28 mpg; city driving: 22 mpg), the 20.6-gallon fuel supply of the 300D should have no trouble letting it cruise 500 highway miles between fill-ups.

Even if all your driving were in town, your 300D should stop-and-go more than 400 miles on a single tank. Compare that to your present car.

### No tune-ups—ever

When you do stop for fuel, a 300D offers several more pleasant surprises. First, Diesel fuel is usually cheaper than even regular gasoline. Countrywide, the difference averages 4¢-7¢ per gallon less. Second, Diesel fuel is plentiful. Thousands and thousands of stations sell it all across America. Third, since Diesel fuel has more energy per gallon than gasoline, every gallon not only costs you less, it takes you farther.

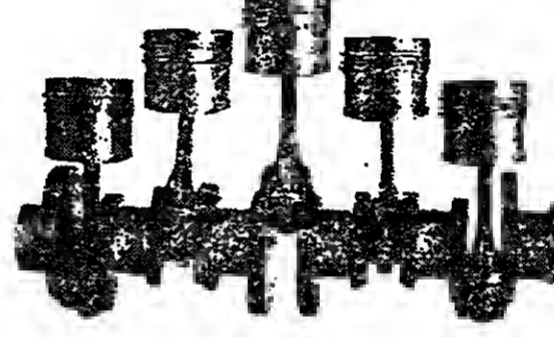
Another plus: With a 300D you can happily forget about that expensive automotive custom known as the conventional tune-up. Because it has no spark plugs, points, distributor, condenser or carburetor, the Mercedes-Benz 300D never, ever needs one.

### The complete sedan

When you compare it to most full-sized sedans, the 300D is a materials miser. It is not as big, not as heavy and not as thirsty. But it is every bit as practical and comfortable.

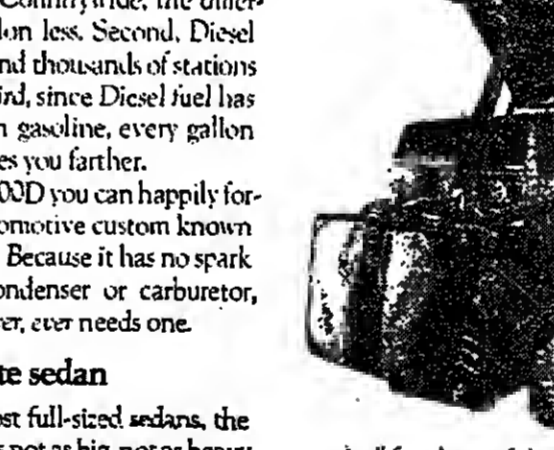
In fact, the 300D is a full 5-passenger sedan. Besides its generous interior, its trunk boasts a spacious 175 cubic feet of volume. On top of that, the 300D abounds with countless examples of innovative Mercedes-Benz safety engineering.

The 300D does lack on one thing. A lengthy option list. The reason is its complete array of standard equipment. Included are: Power-assisted steering and brakes, automatic transmission, air conditioning, electric windows, cruise control, central locking sys-




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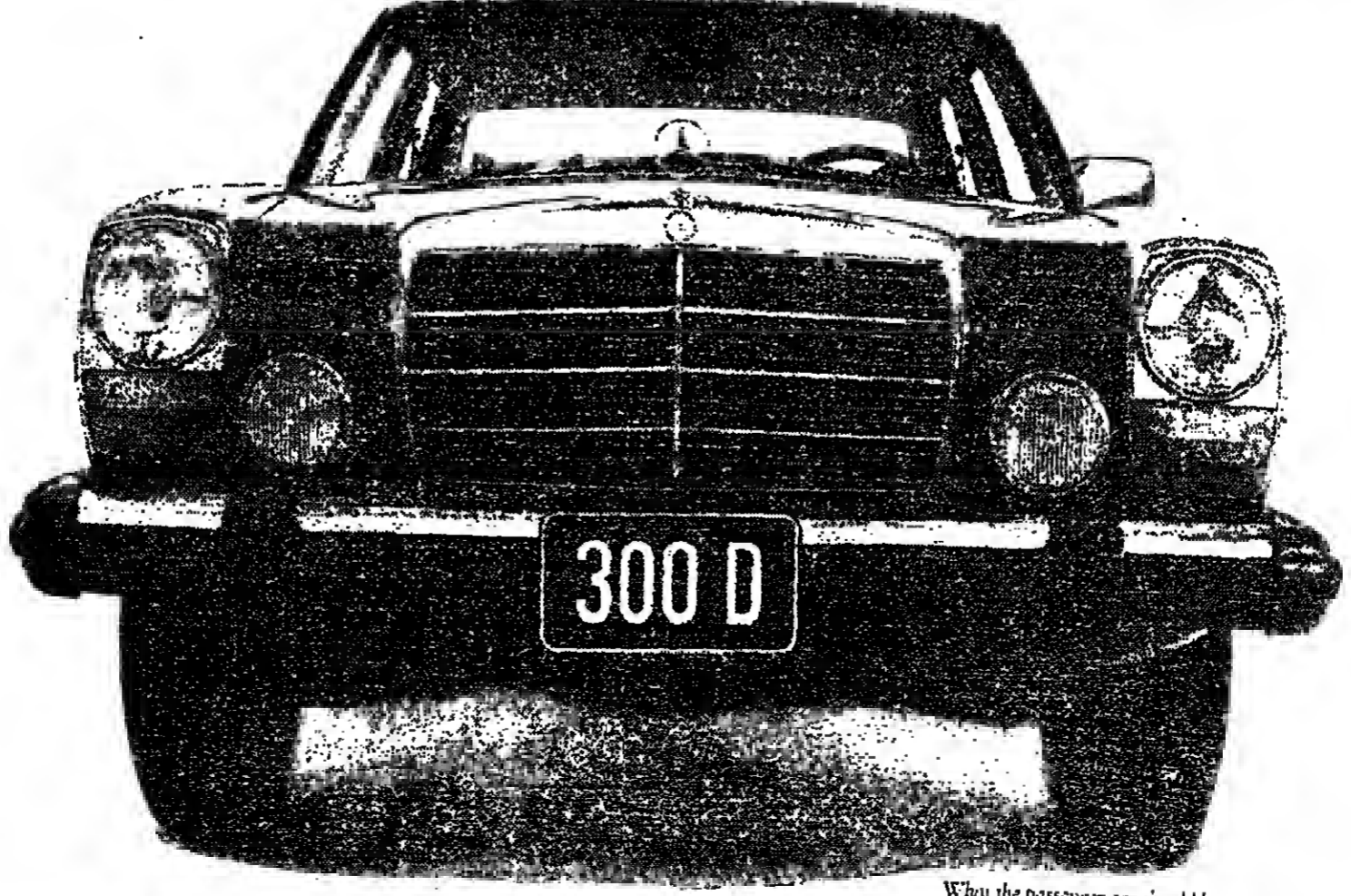
tem, halogen fog lights and an AM/FM receiver.



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A Wider Area Tests NOW Accounts

Extension to All New England Is Allowed

By DOUGLAS W. CRAY
Special to The New York Times
BOSTON—A revolutionary change in money and banking is under way in traditionally conservative New England financial institutions.



A woman opening a NOW account at a Charlestown bank in Boston NOW, which stands for "negotiable order of withdrawal," is an interest-bearing checking account.

proposes extending noninterest-bearing checking account and expanded personnel loan powers to New York thrift institutions.
Late last year the New York State Court of Appeals held that interest-bearing checking or NOW accounts being offered by a number of the state's savings banks were illegal because such accounts had never been authorized by the Legislature.

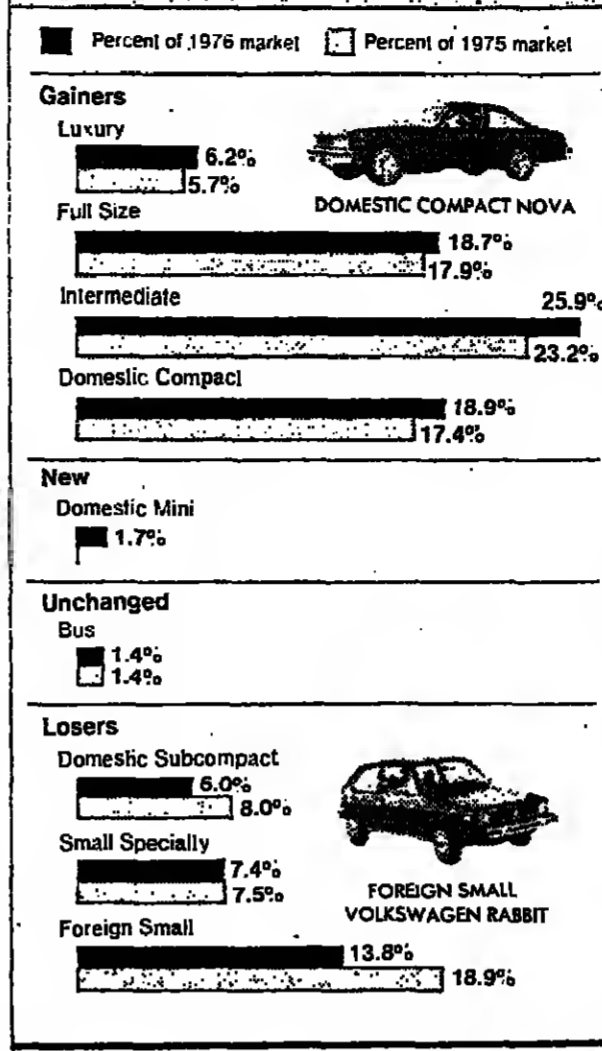
A SLOW RATE RISE SEEN AS FED GOAL

Actions of Reserve Closely Watched for an Indication of Its Monetary Policy

By JOHN H. ALLAN
The Federal Reserve apparently would like to see short-term interest rates rise gradually and within precise limits as it slows the rate of growth of the nation's broad money supply slightly.

with money market economists, bond dealers, bond traders and investment bankers over the last 10 days — a period in which they gave particularly close scrutiny to the central bank's actions.
Last Friday the Federal Reserve surprised the credit markets by injecting reserves into the banking system temporarily just a day after it had predicted that the operating factors in the banking system would be adding a large amount of reserves.

How Auto Market Has Changed



The New York Times/March 8, 1976

More Car Buyers Prefer Big Models Than in 1975

DETROIT, March 7—With the improving economy, people are losing their fear of making major purchases like cars, an auto executive remarked the other day. And for many buyers, that purchase is apt to be a larger-size car.
With domestic sales rising sharply in the model year that began Oct. 1—the General Motors Corporation has led the sales comeback, partly a result of the increased popularity of the full-sized car. At the American Motors Corporation, which relies on small-car sales, the story is different. Although A.M.C. has reported a 26 percent gain for this model year, its sales in recent weeks have been down.

DISCLOSURE ISSUE SPLITS S.E.C. RANKS

Dispute Involves Necessity of Companies Citing Bribes in Proxy Material

NAMES MAY BE ASKED

Resolution of Case Could Determine Larger Questions Pending Before Agency

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY Jr.
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, March 7—A split has appeared in the top ranks of the Securities and Exchange Commission over the question of whether companies that have acknowledged making bribes or other questionable payments need to list the matter directly before stockholders in proxy material now being prepared for annual meetings.

Personal Finance: Tax-Free Sick Pay

By LEONARD SLOANE
If you received any salary for a period when you were away from work because of illness or injury, you may be able to exclude it from your taxable income.
Under Internal Revenue Code rules for such deductions, participants in corporate pay, or wage continuation plans, these plans can either be insured or uninsured, written or unwritten.
One of the key factors in determining whether the income can be considered tax-free is actual absence from work. If an individual is away from his or her regular place of business but performs services for his employer at home or in the hospital, his pay is taxed.

treatment if they were earned during an absence for illness or injury because of company policy. However, neither self-employed persons nor partners—not even those receiving a guaranteed salary—can deduct sick pay from their earnings.
Also excluded from tax-free treatment are amounts earned before an absence but paid during that period, wage advances expected to be earned after returning to work, vacation pay and termination pay.
This is another of a series of columns about Federal income taxes that will appear on Mondays.

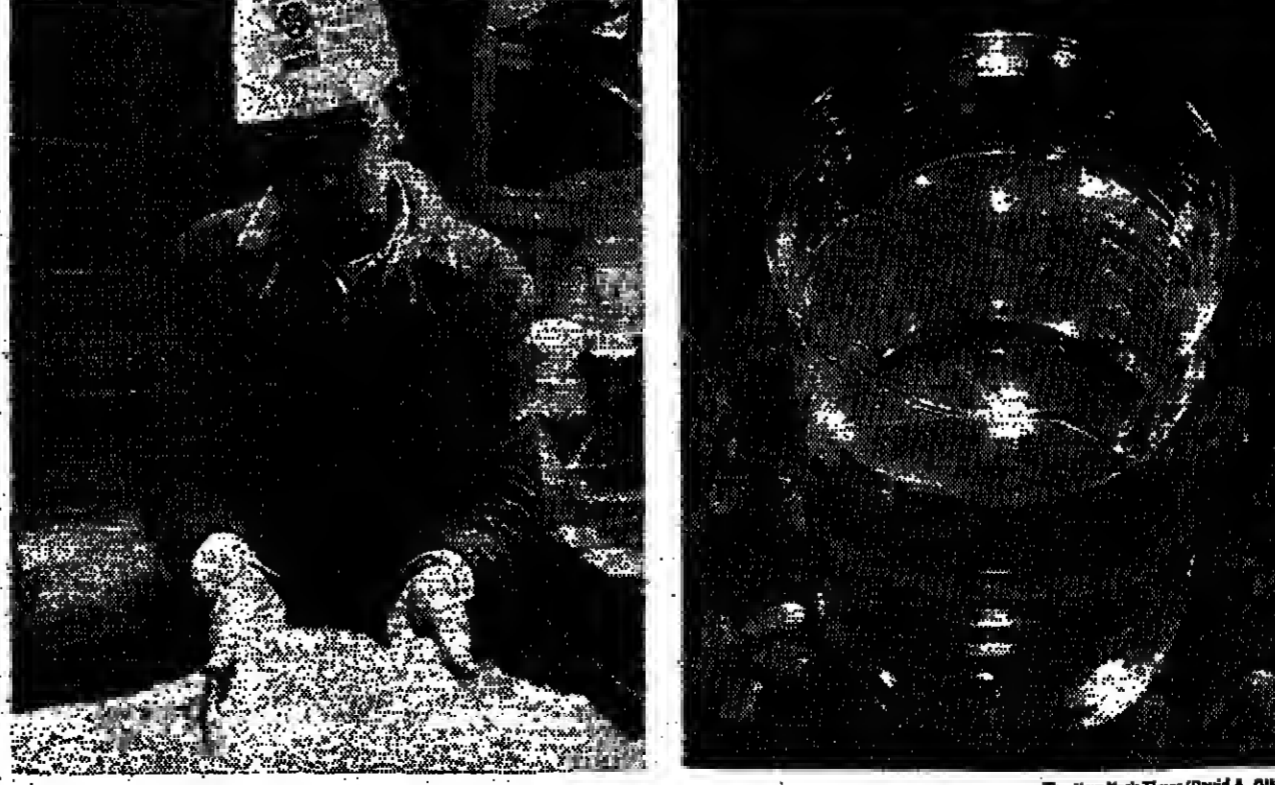
Business Gained In February, Says Purchasing Group

By HERBERT KOSHEZ
Business scored solid gains in February, including higher orders, improved employment and an end to inventory liquidation, the National Association of Purchasing Management Inc. said over the weekend.
Most important, however, according to E. F. Andrews, chairman of the association's business survey committee, was the evidence among purchasing executives of a more optimistic attitude and improved confidence on the state of the economy.
Mr. Andrews, vice president of materials and service of Allegheny Ludlum Industries Inc., said the new-order and production figures for February were better than any since the second quarter of 1973.

Corn Sweetener Industry Is Expanding Its Share of the Market

Consumers May Become Independent Of the Fickle Cane and Beet Sources

By E. J. MAIDENBERG
The nation's consumers, long at the mercy of foreign suppliers and the fluctuating production of domestic cane and beet producers, may soon become independent of these fickle sources, thanks to the dramatic growth of the corn sweetener industry.
Spurred by the record sugar prices forced upon consumers by the reported shortfall in overseas output in 1974, this industry has already captured 25 percent of the sweetener market. And this wedge is expected to expand to 40 percent within a few years.



Corn arriving at the A. E. Staley plant in Morrisville, Pa. After processing, it becomes a syrup—high fructose corn sweetener. The corn sweetener industry has already captured 25 percent of the market.

chief producer of H.F.C.S., said the other day, "Eventually we'll find a convenient way to convert it into the popular granulated form."
In a telephone interview from Decatur, Ill., the Staley spokesman, David Satterfield, observed:
"Corn has been converted into sweeteners for decades. First there was corn syrup, which is not too sweet and serves as a binder in candy bars and a multitude of other food uses. Dextrose, a dry or liquid corn sweetener, has also been popular for years.

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IN NASSAU, THE BAHAMAS Loews Paradise Island	IN LONDON, ENGLAND Loews Churchill	IN QUEBEC CITY, CANADA Loews La Concorde	

## Advertising

### How to Round Up New Clients

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY  
 What works for mouse-trap inventors doesn't necessarily work for ad agencies. Better work—at least what they think is better work—doesn't always attract clients. One of the latest agencies to make this discovery is McCaffrey & McCall, and it took the recession to do it. Business got tough, recalled Donald C. Goss, executive vice president, "so we decided to call some people up. It occurred to us that we had one of the easiest products to sell, but there was no top-of-mind awareness. But when the name was mentioned the reactions were nothing but positive."

"When you've got a great product all you have to do is add a little grease." Many agencies do seem to think, with some justification, that the quality of their work and of their client lists will attract new business. They forget that perhaps prospective clients have to be made aware of an agency's willingness to serve—or its availability. Or maybe they just enjoy being courted. In any event, McCaffrey & McCall, having decided on a more aggressive pursuit has, according to Mr. Goss, found itself during the last three months in four finals for accounts and has won two of them. "We are billing \$71 million now, and we want to be at \$100 million fast," said Mr. Goss, who recently was put in charge of new business. Early last month he and Margaret Gordon Wasley were both named executive vice presidents and to the new positions of co-managers of account service. Each is charged with top responsibility for half of the agency's accounts (with the exception of the Exxon Corporation and the American Broadcasting Companies, handled by Don Durgin, the president). While Mr. Goss has the new-business assignment, Mrs. Wasley, who is the sister of David B. McCall, the chairman, is in charge of personnel. And, considering that she came up in the business on the writing side, she has some extremely positive things to say about account people, a much maligned group during the so-called creative revolution. "The account person," she said the other day in her office, "is probably the key person in the business. They have to know their client's business backwards and forwards, and they have to re-

### Time Trying Non-Postal Delivery

Time Inc., which expects to be paying as much as 8.2 cents postage for average issues of Time magazine and Sports Illustrated in certain postal zones in 1978, is now paying as little as 5.5 cents a copy in a test of alternative delivery systems for Time. James R. Shepley, president of the corporation, disclosed these figures Friday in a speech in Minneapolis to the Minnesota Newspaper Association. The distributors, who get as much as 10 cents a copy in some areas, are working for Time in six test markets. Two are private distributors who specialize in home delivery. The rest are newspapers, which deliver the magazine along with the paper. In May, Mr. Shepley said, Newsday on Long Island, will be added to the tests. He said a careful check of subscribers in test areas shows that the tests are working. During his talk he touched on the economic danger faced by all publications, large



James R. Shepley

and small, who depend on the Postal Service. "If the President of the United States," Mr. Shepley said, "continues to sink his feet ever more firmly in concrete, then the Postal Service is in serious danger of becoming a bigger, more monumental New York City." The distributors, who get as much as 10 cents a copy in some areas, are working for Time in six test markets. Two are private distributors who specialize in home delivery. The rest are newspapers, which deliver the magazine along with the paper. In May, Mr. Shepley said, Newsday on Long Island, will be added to the tests. He said a careful check of subscribers in test areas shows that the tests are working. During his talk he touched on the economic danger faced by all publications, large

### MORE CAR BUYERS WANT BIG MODELS

Continued From Page 39  
 full-size Olds 88 is up 43 percent, and the luxury Olds 98 is up 35 percent. But the subcompact Olds Starfire is off 23 percent. However, because of the other gains, overall sales for the model year are up 54 percent. The division has set sales records in January and February. Olds is No. 3 in domestic sales overall—a spot it captured last year—and Mr. Cook said, "We are strengthening our hold in 1976." He continued: "Based on recent sales, we have increased our forecasts for the year. We started the year looking for 691,000 sales, but we are now forecasting 789,000, up 37 percent from 1975." Asked if people weren't rushing to buy these cars because General Motors is scaling down its full-size cars for 1977, Mr. Cook said: "There might be some of this, but I'm not sure now much. However, we have increased our production schedule for this summer due to build up this summer. "But these new cars next fall are going to be just the right cars for the times. They won't be too small. They'll be just as roomy inside. And because of their smaller outside dimensions and lighter weight, they will get better fuel economy."

The domestic automobile industry is calculating that the increase in the big-car sales won't last. Mr. Amoroso of American Motors said: "They just aren't buying the kind of small cars we build. We either have to go back to building the other kind of car or wait for the market to switch back. Down deep I feel the small car is still the way to go."

Following are sales reported by the four domestic auto manufacturers for the 1975 and 1976 model years, from October through February:

1975	1976		
G.M.	1,327,875	1,758,801	
Ford	781,998	931,917	
Chrysler	375,775	456,320	
A.M.C.	34,081	119,267	
Totals	2,509,639	3,266,305	
Following are the market shares for the four companies for the model year to date:			
G.M.	51.9%	53.8%	
Ford	29.7%	28.9%	
Chrysler	14.7%	14.0%	
A.M.C.	1.7%	3.7%	

### Tight Security Blacks Out News Of Oil Negotiations in Florida

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5  
 10 miles west of Panama City. Reporters were barred from the resort by 60 shotgun-carrying uniformed and plain-clothes security guards from Miami's Wackenhut Corporation, bolstered by local police and Federal agents. Gulfstream Jets Arrive Grumman Gulfstream jets arrived at Panama City's Flynn Field yesterday with officials of the four oil companies, who own 40 percent of Aramco. The other 60 percent is presently owned by Saudi Arabia. Sheik Yamani arrived Saturday night with his family aboard an executive jet at nearby Tyndall Air Force Base. Helicopters whisked the participants to Bay Point. Negotiations for the purchase of the companies remaining interest in Aramco have been underway for several years. It has been reported that Saudi Arabia agreed in December 1974 to pay the four companies between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion for their shares. A major concern, which pumps most of Saudi Arabia's oil. However, it is believed the major bar to a final agreement has been the insistence of the four American firms that they be assured continued access to Saudi oil at equitable prices. Agreement is Hinted Informed sources said the fact that top officials of the four companies were on hand was an indication that an agreement was near. In New York, however, an Aramco spokesman refused comment on all matters related to the meeting. Harris Lydon, vice presi-

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Proposals must be received by the **MULTI-FAMILY BRANCH CHIEF** by 2:00 PM on April 16, 1976.

Detailed information is contained in a Developer's or Rehabilitation Program Packet which may be obtained from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Multi-Family Branch, Raymond Plaza, Gateway #1, Newark, New Jersey 07102

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Corn Sweetener Industry Expanding

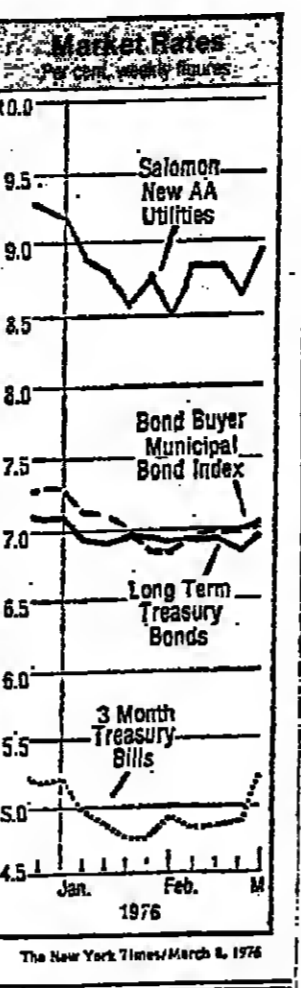
Continued From Page 39
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all plants under construction
have been completed, the
leading H.F.C.S. producers
(in order of production ca-

high fructose corn sweetener:
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than the sucrose from cane
and beets. But, really, you
can tell? If you use it, you
can tell the difference,
much less what they are
drinking.

said cyclamates could cause
cancer.
One company, Abbott Laboratories,
resumed production
in January 1975 "in order
to supply our customers
in Scandinavia, West Germany
and other foreign countries
where it was never banned,"
an Abbott official said.

A SLOW RATE RISE SEEN AS FED GOAL

Continued From Page 39
Feb. 25 to \$678.9 billion,
the average level for this aggregate
in the four weeks ended Feb. 25
climbed at a 13 percent annual
rate over the comparable
two-month period. It is this
two-month comparison that is
significant in judging what the
Fed will tolerate, several credit
market analysts assert.



Tests of NOW Accounts Spread to Wider Areas

Continued From Page 39
banking had to hark back to
the 1920's for a precedent.
Interest payments on demand
deposits were then common.
It was felt in some quarters,
however, that this arrangement
had contributed to bank failures
during the Depression.

New Hampshire NOW accounts,
but an interest rate ceiling
of 5 percent is uniform
at commercial banks as
well as thrift institutions.

DISCLOSURE ISSUES SPLIT S.E.C. RANK

Continued From Page 39
was bribed by the
Aircraft Corporation.
On Friday the United States
said it would supply
but that it could not do so
(American investigations
completed. This may take
months or more.

City of Helsinki

64 1/2 Percent External Loan Bonds of 1982
Norica is Henry Group, pursuant to
the provisions of the Fiscal Agency
Agreement between the City of Helsinki
and the City of New York.

A Sherwin-Williams official
said saccharin usage
came to about \$5 million
pounds last year and "was
about the only sweetener
used by the nation's 5 million
diabetics." Noting that his
company had held its price
at \$2.40 a pound to bulk
buyers, he added that South
Korea, Taiwan and Japan
were gaining in the American
saccharin market, but he
declined to discuss how big
their sales were here.

What Mr. Ascher finds
most interesting is that
sweeteners may someday be
traded as can sugar is today.
"The possibilities are great,"
he said. "Corn sweeteners
depend on domestic and
foreign crop conditions,
the value of money, supply
and demand. So does sucrose."

It is accurate to conclude
that the Fed is satisfied with
the rise in rates that has de-
veloped since mid-February,
new bond issues to be mar-
ketized this week should be
priced to give no further in-
crease in yields, some invest-
ment bankers said. There may
even be some moderate decline
in yields as the result of the
Fed's supplying reserves late
last week.

Dividend Meetings

Partial list of scheduled meetings for week
ending:
MORNING
Albany: 10:30 a.m.
Albany: 10:30 a.m.

REUSS ASSAILS FED AS 'FOR MEN ONLY'

WASHINGTON, March 7—
Henry S. Reuss, chairman
of the House Committee on Banking,
Currency and Housing,
charged today that the Federal
Reserve System was "a club
for men only."

its board of governors, there
has never been a woman among
the 88 persons who have been
presidents of the 12 Federal
Reserve regional banks, and
there has never been a woman
among the hundreds of persons
who have served as di-
rectors of the 12 banks.

Representative Reuss said
he did not know "why the Fed
should remain one of the last
bastions of male superiority,"
considering the numbers of
"well-qualified women in bank-
ing, business, economics."

IN THE TAX-EXEMPT SECTOR,
the following issues are scheduled:
TUESDAY
State of Ohio, \$100 million, rated double
A, Competitive.

TELEDYNE, INC.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF 3 1/2% CONVERTIBLE SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES DUE JULY 1, 1992
Pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of July 1, 1967 between Teledyne, Inc. (the "Company") and Mellon Bank, N.A., as Trustee, all of the outstanding 3 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due July 1, 1992 (the "Debentures") have been called for redemption and will be redeemed on April 5, 1976 (the "Redemption Date") at the redemption price of 102.30% of the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest to the Redemption Date, for a total of \$1,032.14 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures.

HOUSES

HOUSES - BROOKLYN
AVE C (between Plumb and 10th St) 1100 sq ft, 2 1/2 baths, 2 car garage, \$110,000.
MORNING REALTY CO.
Call 777-1111

HOUSES - STATEN ISLAND

HOUSES - STATEN ISLAND
RICHMOND 1 1/2 BR, 1 1/2 BATH, 2 CAR GARAGE, \$110,000.
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Call 777-1111

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Call 777-1111

HOUSES - MANHATTAN

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50% EASY LISTING! 1 BR, 1 BATH, 1 CAR GARAGE, \$110,000.
MORNING REALTY CO.
Call 777-1111

TELEDYNE, INC.
Redemption Notice
City of Oslo (Norway)
5 1/2% Sinking Fund External Loan Bonds due April 1, 1977
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, there has been selected by lot for redemption on April 1, 1976, and so that date it is intended to redeem, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at 100 percent of the principal amount thereof, \$722,000 principal amount of Bonds of the issue above designated, bearing the following serial numbers:

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Real estate listings for various areas including Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island, and Brooklyn. Includes details on property features, prices, and contact information for real estate agents.



Handwritten note: 10/11/50

DISCLOSURE as SPLITS

From Preceding Page
MONTGOMERY/MELVILLE
New York City, N.Y. 10022
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New York City, N.Y. 10022
...
New York City, N.Y. 10022
...

Houses-Nassau-Suffolk 113
OLD WESTBURY 1 in country, new 2
...
OLD WESTBURY 1 in country, new 2
...
OLD WESTBURY 1 in country, new 2
...

Houses-Nassau-Suffolk 114
ROCKY HILLS WATERFRONT 1 in country
...
ROCKY HILLS WATERFRONT 1 in country
...
ROCKY HILLS WATERFRONT 1 in country
...

Houses-Nassau-Suffolk 117
AROUND THE BAY 1 in country, new 2
...
AROUND THE BAY 1 in country, new 2
...
AROUND THE BAY 1 in country, new 2
...

Houses-Westchester Co. 117
SCAPSALE VILLAGE 1 in country, new 2
...
SCAPSALE VILLAGE 1 in country, new 2
...
SCAPSALE VILLAGE 1 in country, new 2
...

Houses-Rockland Co. 129
SOSPRING VALLEY 1 in country, new 2
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SOSPRING VALLEY 1 in country, new 2
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SOSPRING VALLEY 1 in country, new 2
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Houses-New Jersey 163
HILLSIDE HILLS 1 in country, new 2
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HILLSIDE HILLS 1 in country, new 2
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HILLSIDE HILLS 1 in country, new 2
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Houses-New Jersey 163
OAKLAND 1 in country, new 2
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OAKLAND 1 in country, new 2
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OAKLAND 1 in country, new 2
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Houses-Connecticut 171
PINEAPPLE 1 in country, new 2
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PINEAPPLE 1 in country, new 2
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PINEAPPLE 1 in country, new 2
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FARMS & COUNTRY ESTATES
PENNACIA 228
DAVIS & CHARTERIS 228
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DAVIS & CHARTERIS 228
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DAVIS & CHARTERIS 228
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JULIA B. FEE

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TO SETTLE ESTATE
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BEATY
UNUSUAL S/L
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UNUSUAL S/L
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UNUSUAL S/L
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STEINKAMP & BRITTON
HALLMARKS OF QUALITY
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HALLMARKS OF QUALITY
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HALLMARKS OF QUALITY
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VAN WERT
20 Pleasant Road
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20 Pleasant Road
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20 Pleasant Road
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FARLEY
914 S. 2nd St.
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914 S. 2nd St.
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914 S. 2nd St.
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MUCH TO OFFER
4 BR 2 1/2 bath 2 1/2 story
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4 BR 2 1/2 bath 2 1/2 story
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4 BR 2 1/2 bath 2 1/2 story
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REID & HERMANN
SCARSDALE VILCO \$80s
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SCARSDALE VILCO \$80s
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SCARSDALE VILCO \$80s
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SCARSDALE \$74,900
Entire 2 1/2 story, 4 BR, 2 1/2 bath
...
Entire 2 1/2 story, 4 BR, 2 1/2 bath
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Entire 2 1/2 story, 4 BR, 2 1/2 bath
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101 Kings Ct.
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101 Kings Ct.
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1 1/2 acre 2 1/2 story
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Important
Announcement
to Private
Foundations

Private foundations are required by Section
6104(d) of the Internal Revenue Code Tax
Reform Act of 1969 to publish a notice as to
the availability of the foundation's annual re-
port at the principal office of the foundation
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LEGAL SECRETARIES TEMPORARY TOP RATES + FRI PAY + CASH BONUS

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Laboration and Complex Tests Uncovered Curare

From Page 1, Col. 7
with by computers
red test results in
of a gram.

Examiner's Office, Dr. Richard S. Matteo at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Robert E. Finnigan at Finnigan Corporation in Sunnyvale, near San Jose, Calif., is also involved in the testing of tissue.

In separate interviews, members of the team described the scientific steps they took to seek identification of curare. They discussed the methodology, none of the investigators would discuss the results, which were disclosed by other sources.

Curare had not been prescribed for any patients involved in the Dr. X case. The drug came under suspicion because of the pattern of repeated sudden respiratory deaths among post-operative patients at Riverdale and because many empty vials of curare were found in Dr. X's locker.

Curare-called "flying death" because Indians living in South American jungles and forests traditionally dipped the tips of their arrows in the poison is actually a generic name to cover several poisons obtained from a variety of plants. It is used against enemies and to kill animals for food.

As curare's reputation spread as one of the deadliest poisons known, doctors shied away from experimenting with it on humans. Not until just before World War II was curare introduced into medicine, for treatment of the muscle spasms of tetanus and to help prevent fractures of the spine in electroshock therapy.

That by injecting curare and then giving artificial respiration, they could drastically lower the dose of anesthetic gases to many surgical patients. These had proved dangerous in high amounts for prolonged periods.

The discovery of a safe use for curare had a revolutionary impact on medicine, particularly in surgery, by making operations much safer. In the initial period of its use, however, anesthesiologists ascribed the deaths of some patients to inadvertent overdoses of the curare in the operating room.

Paralysis Can Occur
Through curare and similar drugs later marketed are now used in hospitals throughout the world, doctors say they still would like to know more about the physiology of how curare blocks nerve impulses at the junction of nerve and muscle cells.

Such were the imposing questions that confronted the medical detectives when they set about exhuming the bodies.
Remains 'Well-Preserved'
On Jan. 13, grave diggers acting under court orders dug up the coffin containing the body of Nancy Savino, who was 3 years old at the time of her death in 1966.

Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary
sunny skies and
peratures are fore-
the metropolitan
while there is a
snow in northern
land. Rain will fall
out Georgia, the east-
Coast, the upper
Valley. Showers
understorms will
throughout the
Mississippi Valley,

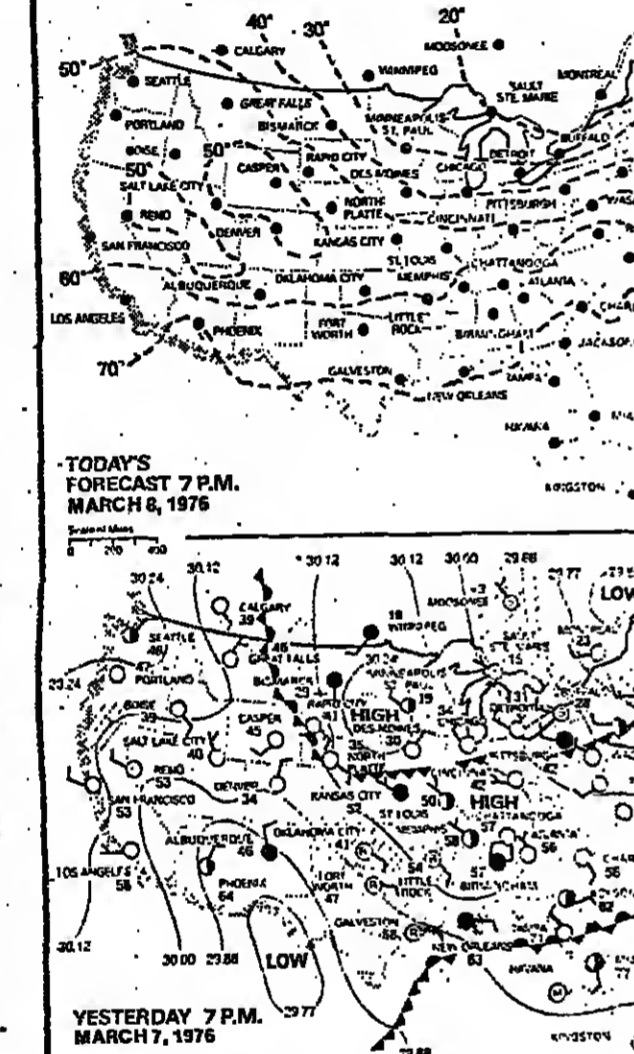


Figure beside Station
Celsius temperature.
Cold front: a boundary
between cold air and
warmer air, under which
the colder air pushes the
warmer air, usually southward
and east.

ent the fortuitous choice of an
acidic embalming fluid may
have helped preserve the drug.
At Smithtown, the toxicologist
set up a series of experi-
ments to determine if curare
could be detected in tissue. He
added d-tubocurarine, the form
of curare suspected of
having been injected by Dr. X,

subjected to further chemical
extraction techniques, it should
yield a purer concentration of
d-tubocurarine.
Even so, a diagnosis of
curare poisoning based simply
on a positive TLC could be
challenged by other scientists.

Competitive Reaction
The test, in simplified terms,
is based on a competitive re-
action between "cold" (non-
radioactive) curare and "hot"
(present to a sample of exhumed
tissue—and not (radioactively)
curare), and a "hot" (radioactive)
rabbit curare antibody.

Dr. Richard S. Matteo squeezes a labora-
tory handgrip to deliver drops measuring
one-thousandth of a cubic centimeter
into test tubes as part of the test to
detect curare in human tissue.

Also checking for the presence of curare,
Dr. Leo A. Dal Cortivo places solvent on
a plate to do a twin-layer chromato-
graphy test. He is chief toxicologist at the
Suffolk County medical office.

Dr. Matteo, who was just about to
try this step at Columbia as part
of his research studies on the
safety of using curare in
children undergoing surgery,

Extended Forecast
(Monday through Friday)
METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, NORTH
JERSEY AND LONG ISLAND—Partly
cloudy today, 45 to 55; Tuesday, increas-
ingly cloudy Friday. Daytime highs will
average in the mid to upper 60's; night-
time lows will average in the mid to
upper 30's.

Interior Eastern New York and
VERMONT—Partly sunny today, high
from the 30's to the 35's; tonight,
increasing cloudiness with snow
likely in the north. Low tomorrow with
snow likely in the north.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Sunny today, high
from the 30's north to the 40's south;
today, 35 to 45; tonight, low from 3 to
15. Cold tomorrow with snow likely.

MAINE—Mostly sunny today, high from
the 30's north to the 40's south; today,
35 to 45; tonight, low from 5 to 15. Cold
tomorrow with a chance of snow.

PRECIPITATION DATA
Today's precipitation (in inches)
Total for 24 hours
12:01 A.M. to 12:01 P.M.
12:01 P.M. to 12:01 A.M.

Shipping/Mails
Incoming
TODAY, MARCH 3
LEONARDO (Italy) arrives at 11:30 A.M.
OCEANIC (Hong Kong) arrives at 11:30 A.M.

Planets
Mercury—Rising 7:45 A.M. at 9:55 A.M.
Venus—Rising 5:45 A.M. at 8:15 A.M.
Mars—Rising 11:45 A.M. at 1:15 P.M.

U.S. and Canada
no record of observations
weather stations in the
low and low temperatures
above totals are given for
each station in Eastern
States are forecasted positions
are forecasted positions

Abroad
Local time condition
London 10:30 P.M. 39° Clear
Paris 9:30 P.M. 41° Clear
Tokyo 11:30 P.M. 52° Clear

Public and Commercial Notices
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What Do Many Doctors Use
When They Suffer Pain And Itch
Of Hemorrhoidal Tissues?
Exclusive formula gives prompt, temporary relief from
such pain and itch in many cases. Helps shrink swelling
of hemorrhoidal tissues due to inflammation.

Egyptian Airline Receives
The First of 8 Boeing 737's
CAIRO, March 7 (AP)—Egypt
received the first of eight Boeing
737 passenger planes today

Shah Visiting Pakistan
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan,
March 7 (Agence France-Press)—
The Shah of Iran arrived here
today for a five-day visit.

New Bible Translation
Is a Chinese Version
The United Bible Societies
has published a new translation
of the New Testament in
contemporary Mandarin Chinese.

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# Vaccine to Block Pregnancy Is Tested

By JANE E. BRODY

An experimental vaccine developed by Indian scientists to prevent pregnancy is now being cautiously tested for safety in small groups of women in at least six countries.

It is not yet known whether the vaccine can accomplish its main purpose of birth control, although simulated tests in a few women have indicated that the vaccine can block the action of a hormone that is essential to the life of a newly formed embryo.

Studies to date suggest that the vaccine would be renewable by a booster shot and would also be reversible, with its effects wearing off after about one year.

While initial safety tests in animals and women thus far have shown no untoward side effects from the vaccine, it has not been definitely shown to be harmless to other hormones or organs.

**Guarded Enthusiasm**

Nonetheless, scientists here and abroad have expressed guarded enthusiasm about the development, crediting the Indian researchers with a series of clever biochemical maneuvers that have greatly advanced the creation of a practical antipregnancy vaccine.

Previous attempts to develop a means of immunizing women against pregnancy have failed because the antibodies that formed also attacked certain essential hormones not solely related to pregnancy.

The results to date of the Indian research, headed by Dr. G. P. Talwar at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi, are described in the January issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences and the February issue of the journal, *Contraception*.

The vaccine that Dr. Talwar and his colleagues prepared acts against a hormone called human chorionic gonadotropin, or H.C.G. Normally, H.C.G. is

produced only after fertilization of an egg. The hormone is released into the bloodstream by the newly formed embryo before it has attached itself to the wall of the uterus.

H.C.G. "tells" the ovary that released the egg to continue producing progesterone, the hormone that prevents the shedding of the uterine lining, or menstruation. After the embryo is implanted in the uterus, the placenta forms and takes over the production of progesterone to keep the pregnancy going.

But during the approximately five weeks between fertilization and placental development, H.C.G. is essential to preventing the demise of the young embryo.

H.C.G. is a large molecule, consisting of two main parts—the alpha and beta subunits. According to the detailed chemistry worked out by Dr. Robert Canfield, biochemist at Columbia University, among others, the alpha subunit is nearly identical to portions of several other hormones, including the hormones that stimulate the formation and release of eggs and the hormone that causes the release of thyroid hormone.

**Refining the Molecule**

Thus, if antibodies were formed to the alpha subunit of H.C.G., they would also attack these other essential hormones. So Dr. Talwar concentrated on a vaccine to the beta subunit of H.C.G. Even there, he found, there was some cross-reaction with a part of luteinizing hormone, which causes ovulation.

By a technique known as immunosubstitution, he eliminated this cross-reacting part and used the remainder of the H.C.G. molecule for his vaccine. An American scientist, Dr. Vernon C. Stevens of Ohio State University Hospital in Columbus, is working with synthetic H.C.G. parts to get or H.C.G. Normally, H.C.G. is

The next trick for Dr. Talwar was to fool the body into making antibodies to one of its natural substances. This he did by linking the treated beta subunit of H.C.G. with tetanus toxoid, which is normally used to immunize people against tetanus. When the immune system "sees" the tetanus-H.C.G. mix, it is tricked into producing antibodies to both the tetanus protein and the H.C.G.

In simulated tests on four women who have been sterilized, the Talwar vaccine was able to destroy a 5,000-unit injection of H.C.G., approximately the amount produced by an embryo. Within three weeks, the women's H.C.G. antibody level returned to its previous high, in time to counter another embryo's production of H.C.G., should fertilization occur again the next month.

**Studies Abroad**

According to Dr. Sheldon Segal of the Population Council who heads the international Committee for Contraceptive Research, studies in women are under way in Finland, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Sweden. Tests are also being done in monkeys and chimpanzees.

In an interview last week, Dr. Segal said that "if everything goes well and no great problem of safety arises and we can test the vaccine for effectiveness quickly in subhuman primates, then we should have a vaccine for human use within a decade."

Such a vaccine, he said, would be "a tremendous advantage," particularly to the women of the developing world, where people are accustomed to injections and to the fact that injections can do good.

Further, he said, it is a long-acting method that does not require continued motivation (although it would have to be renewed occasionally) and could be used in conjunction with other existing immunization programs.



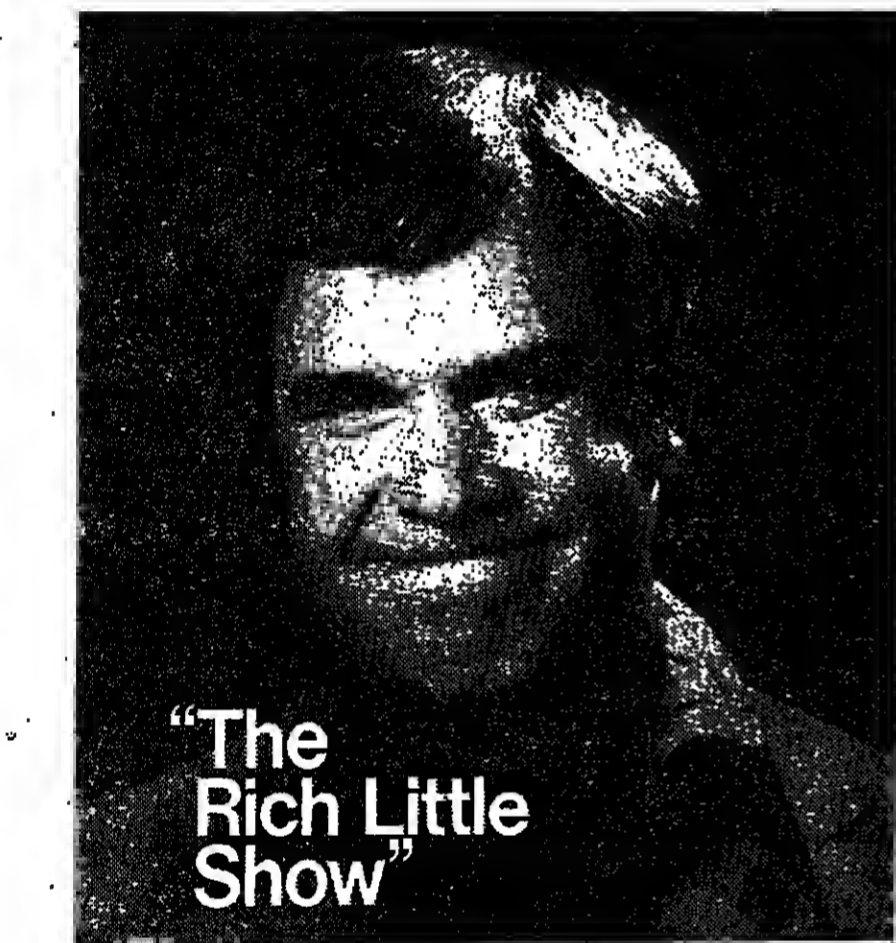
Rock with laughter again as the warden takes pity on poor Cleaver and allows him to visit his wife outside the clink.

**ON THE ROCKS**  
abc 8:00PM



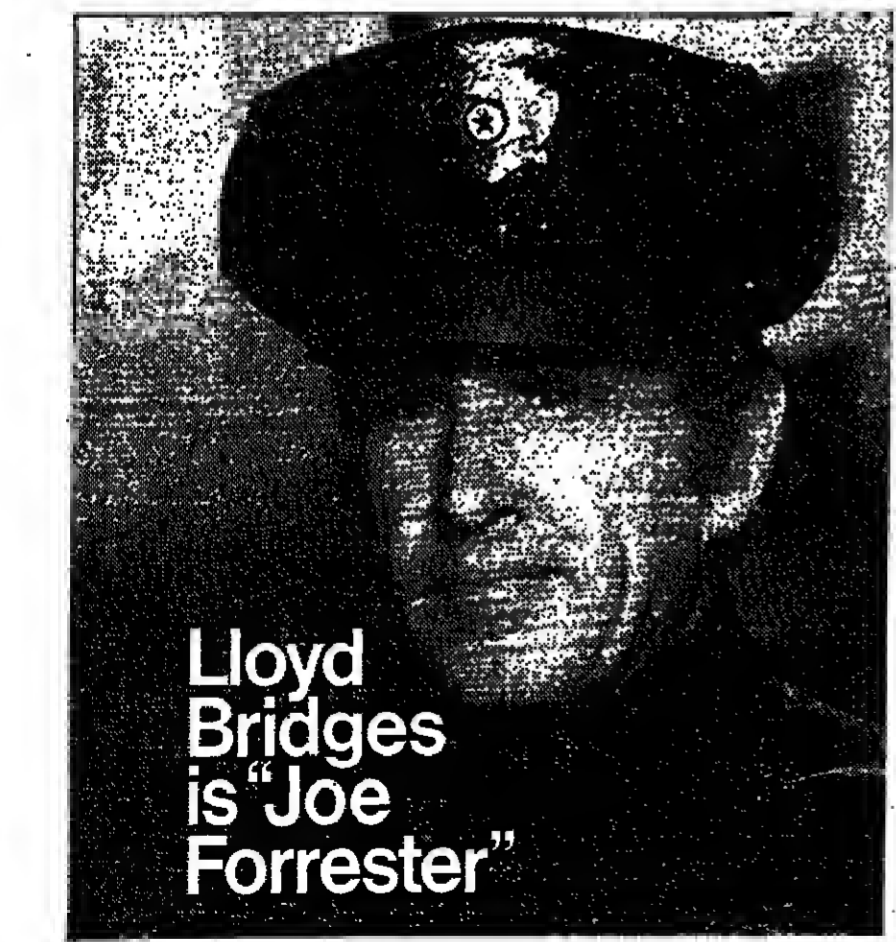
New Show Carl Reiner stars in this comedy series. Tonight's guest stars are Rob Reiner of "All in the Family" and Penny Marshall of "Lavigne and Shirley."

**GOOD HEAVENS**  
abc 8:30 PM



**8PM**

Another comedy-Rich outing with the world's greatest mimic! His guests: Lawrence Hilton Jacobs, Ron Palillo and Bob Hegeys (the kids from "Welcome Back, Kotter"); Tom Bosley ("Happy Days"); and Sherman Hemsley ("The Jeffersons").



**9PM**

On an impulse, a young, destitute father holds up a pawnshop. Street-cop Joe Forrester makes the arrest, but later feels an even higher duty. John Lawlor, Janet Margolin and Peter DeAnda guest-star in a gripping action-drama!

**NBC4**

**Tonight.**

Where do you go when you finally reach the top?  
What do you do when you finally hit the bottom?  
How do you save your marriage when it's falling apart?

**RICH MAN**

**POOR MAN**

**GUEST STARS IN TONIGHT'S SPECIAL TWO-HOUR EPISODE:**  
KIM DARBY  
VAN JOHNSON  
DOROTHY MALONE  
DOROTHY McGUIRE  
RAY MILLAND

**AND STARRING:**  
PETER STRAUSS  
NICK NOLTE  
SUSAN BLAKELY

**abc 9:00PM**

Due to mature subject matter, parental discretion is advised.

**UP UP AND AWAY... ON A SPECTACULAR FLIGHT OVER AFRICA!**

**BALLOON SAFARI**

A giant hot-air balloon shows you Africa as you've never seen it. Rare wildlife in thrilling close-ups and a stunning, hazardous ascent over Mt. Kilimanjaro—never before attempted by balloon. Climb aboard for breathtaking adventure of 20,000 ft!

**DAVID NYEN, NARRATOR**  
**8:00PM CBS 02**

**Inside Pine Valley, U.S.A.**

And behind the scenes with the stars of America's favorite soap opera, "All My Children," and its creator, Agnes Nixon. Your guide: devoted fan Dan Wakefield, author of *Going All the Way* and, according to the N.Y. Times, "one of the country's most perceptive commentator-reports."

**All Her Children**

**Dan Wakefield**  
• DOUBLEDAY

**MILD NERVE DEAF?**

**HEAR BETTER**

with  **Miracle-Ear**

The tiny ear-ear aid. No cords—no tubes—no wires—no batteries—no surgery! If you hear sounds but can't understand the words — a sign of nerve deafness — HEAR BETTER! Miracle-Ear EAR AID. FREE DEMONSTRATION!

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to the Hard-of-Hearing

**PROPOSALS**

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POLICE EQUIPMENT

Sealed proposals for police equipment and associated services in the Port Authority Transportation Center, located at 100 W. 43 St., New York, N.Y. 10018, will be received at the Office of General Services Department, Port Authority Transportation Center, Room 206, New York, N.Y. 10018, until 3 P.M. March 22, 1976. Contract documents may be obtained upon request, from the Office of General Services Department, 30 Vesey St., New York, N.Y. 10013 or (212) 622-6000, (in NY) 10013.

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# Television

## Morning

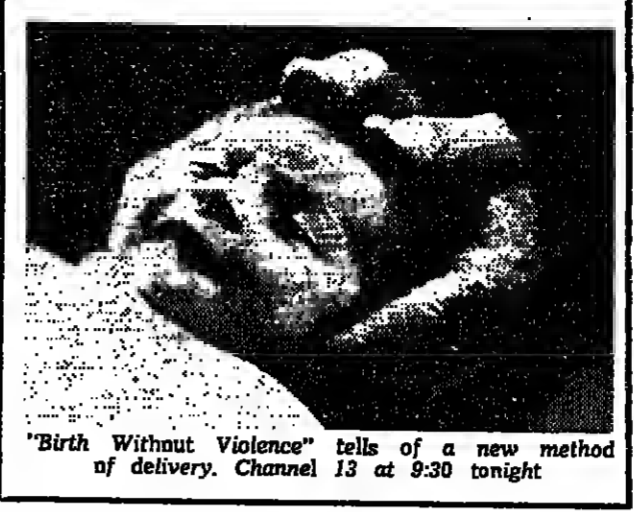
- 6:10 (2)News
- 6:15 (7)News
- 6:20 (3)News
- 6:27 (5)Friends
- 6:30 (2)Sunrise Semester
- (4)Knowledge
- (7)School Discipline (R)
- (2)CBS News: Hughes Rudd
- (4)Today: Barbara Walters, Jim Hartz, Hosts, Sen. Mike Mansfield, Edward Sheehan, Alex Pearson
- (5)Undertone
- (4)Good Morning, America: David Hartman, host, Tom Wicker, Bruce Herschensohn; Adelaide Bry, Lisa Schwartzbaum; Peter Straus, Tony Randall
- (11)Popeye and Friends
- (13)Yoga for Health (R)
- 7:30 (8)Bugs Bunny
- (11)Felix the Cat
- (13)Tai Chi Chuan
- (5)Captain Kangaroo
- (5)Pintstones
- (9)Percy Sutton
- (13)Magilla Gorilla
- (13)Man and Environment
- (2)Gambit
- 8:30 (5)The Monkees
- (9)The Love Franklin Show
- (13)The Love Franklin Show
- (13)Long Bag
- 8:45 (13)Vegetable Soup (R)
- 9:00 (2)To Tell The Truth
- (4)Mundo de Jugarte
- (4)Days of Our Lives
- (7)Rhyme and Reason
- (11)News
- (13)Real World of Insects (R)
- 9:15 (7)S20,000 Pyramid
- (11)Father Knows Best
- (13)Search for Science
- (11)Mister Rogers
- 2:15 (13)Cover to Cover
- 2:30 (2)The Guiding Light
- (4)The Doctors
- (13)The Neighbors
- (11)The Magic Garden
- (13)Song Bag (R)
- 2:45 (13)1976
- 2:55 (9)Take Kerr
- 3:00 (2)All in the Family (R)
- (4)Another World
- (13)Rin Tin Tin
- (13)General Hospital
- (9)The Lucy Show
- (11)Popeye and Friends
- (13)Black Journal (R)
- (13)Casper Citron
- (13)Match Game '76
- (5)Mickey Mouse Club
- (7)One Life to Live
- (11)Magilla Gorilla
- (13)Book Best: "Simple Justice" by Richard Kluger
- (8)Les Graham Presents
- (13)Dink, John Reddy, Frankie Avalon, Dick Shawn
- (14)Robert Young, Family Doctors (R)
- (9)Lost in Space
- (7)The Edge of Night
- (9)Movie: "Canyon Passage" (1964), Susan Hayward, Dan Andrews, Brian Donley, Sensible Western, appealing tone, good trouping
- (13)Book Best: "Needleplay" (1975) by Eric Lipton
- (13)The Adams Chronicles
- 4:30 (7)MOVIE: "Splendor in the Grass" (1961) (Part I), Natalie Wood, Warren Beatty, Beautifully done study of youth at

## Afternoon

- 12:00 (2)Young and the Restless
- (4)Magnificent Marble Machine
- (13)Make a Deal
- (8)News
- (11)700 Club: Floyd Eby, guest
- (13)American Heritage Series (R)
- (13)The Electric Company
- (2)Search for Tomorrow
- (4)Take My Advice
- (7)My Children
- (9)Journey to Adventure
- (13)School Discipline
- (13)Villa Alegre
- 12:55 (2)CBS News: Edwin Newman
- 1:00 (2)Tattletales
- (4)Somerset
- (5)Movie: "The Broken Star" (1956), Howard Duff, Lita Baron. A crafty marshal, foiled
- (7)Ryan's Hope
- (7)MOVIE: "Because You're Mine" (1952).

## Evening

- 6:00 (2, 7)News
- (5)Bewitched
- (13)Book Best: "The Day After Tomorrow" by Bill Boggs, host
- (7)Happy Days (R)
- (11)Contemporary Catholic
- 11:30 (13)A Matter of Fact (R)
- 11:35 (2)CBS News: Douglas Edwards
- 12:00 (2)Young and the Restless
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- (7)Ryan's Hope
- (7)MOVIE: "Because You're Mine" (1952).



"Birth Without Violence" tells of a new method of delivery. Channel 13 at 9:30 tonight.

- 8:00 P.M. Balloon Safari (2)
- 8:00 P.M. Rich Little Show (4)
- 9:00 P.M. Rich Man, Poor Man (7)
- Mario Lanza, Doretta Morrow, James Whitmore, Paula Corday, Lanza in Army uniform, with becoming reality, for a change. Bright and melodious.
- (11)Suburban Clossop
- (13)The Electric Company
- (13)Sesame Street
- 1:30 (2)The World Turns
- (4)Days of Our Lives
- (7)Rhyme and Reason
- (11)News
- (13)Real World of Insects (R)
- 2:00 (7)S20,000 Pyramid
- (11)Father Knows Best
- (13)Search for Science
- (11)Mister Rogers
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- (13)Casper Citron
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- 4:30 (7)MOVIE: "Splendor in the Grass" (1961) (Part I), Natalie Wood, Warren Beatty, Beautifully done study of youth at
- (11)Superman
- (13)Sesame Street
- 5:00 (2)Mike Douglas: Barry Newman, co-host, Marvin Hamlisch, Bob Berg, Jimmy Osmond, Norm Crosby
- (4)News: Two Hours
- (13)Brady Bunch
- (11)Gilligan's Island
- (13)Book Best
- 5:30 (5)The Flintstones
- (11)Dream of Jeannie
- (13)Zoom
- 6:00 (2, 7)News
- (5)Bewitched
- (13)Book Best: "The Day After Tomorrow" by Bill Boggs, host
- (7)Happy Days (R)
- (11)Contemporary Catholic
- 11:30 (13)A Matter of Fact (R)
- 11:35 (2)CBS News: Douglas Edwards
- 12:00 (2)Young and the Restless
- (4)Magnificent Marble Machine
- (13)Make a Deal
- (8)News
- (11)700 Club: Floyd Eby, guest
- (13)American Heritage Series (R)
- (13)The Electric Company
- (2)Search for Tomorrow
- (4)Take My Advice
- (7)My Children
- (9)Journey to Adventure
- (13)School Discipline
- (13)Villa Alegre
- 12:55 (2)CBS News: Edwin Newman
- 1:00 (2)Tattletales
- (4)Somerset
- (5)Movie: "The Broken Star" (1956), Howard Duff, Lita Baron. A crafty marshal, foiled
- (7)Ryan's Hope
- (7)MOVIE: "Because You're Mine" (1952).

# Radio

- 6-7:25 A.M., WNYC-FM. Concerto Grosso No. 2, Geminiani; Trio for Violin, Cello and Piano, Scarlatti-Tammasini; Concerto for Two Pianos, Mozart; Symphony in A, Stamitz.
- 7:25-8:00 A.M., WNYC-FM. Debussy et al.; Piano Concerto in G, La Valse, Ravel.
- 7:30-10:30 P.M., WQCR-FM. Evanescence, Family; Cocorico for Orchestra, Respighi; Concerto in G, La Valse, Ravel.
- 8:00-8:30 P.M., WQCR-FM. Academic Festival Overture, Brahms; Beethoven Cellini Overture, Berlioz; Orpheus in the Underworld, Offenbach; The Birth of Venus, from "Bacchante," Wagner; Piano Personalities, Wilhelm Kempff. Two Legende, Liszt.
- 8:30-9:00 P.M., WQCR-FM. The Listening Room, Robert Sherman, host. Guest: Joseph Kalichstein, pianist.
- 9:00-9:30 P.M., WQCR-FM. A Musical Offering, with David Dugal. Works of Liszt in comparative performances.
- 9:30-10:00 P.M., WQCR-FM. Concerto for Two Pianos, Mozart; Symphony No. 44, Haydn.
- 1-2 P.M., WNYC-FM. Leonie Rysaneck, soprano.
- 2-4 P.M., WQCR-FM. Adventures in Good Music, with Karl Haas. Ravel Re-Visited.
- 4-5 P.M., WNYC-FM. Sonata for Violin and Piano No. 2, Busoni; Variations on "Theme by Handel, Brahms; Bassoon Concerto in E flat, Bach; Symphony No. 1, Beethoven.
- 5-5:30 P.M., WQCR-FM. Mephisto Waltz, two versions, Liszt; Trio for Violin, Cello and Piano, Poulenc; Highlights from Carmen, Bizet; Symphony No. 2, Schubert.
- 5:30-6:00 P.M., WQCR-FM. Music in Review. With George Hinkel.
- 6-6:30 P.M., WQCR-FM. Montage, Duncan Fitzmaurice. Piano Concerto in F minor, Thalberg; Characteristic Etude No. 3, Moscheles; Fantasy on Themes of Monteverdi's Falica, Tomasi; The Birth of Venus, from "Tribute to Botticelli," Respighi.
- 6:30-6:55 P.M., WQCR-FM. Chichester Psalms, Bernstein; Violin Concerto, Schuman; Piano Concerto, Beethoven; Peacock Variations, Kodaly.
- 7-8 P.M., WNYC-FM. Noddal Silvio! from Pagliacci, Leoncavallo; Sin-

- Daniel Moynihan. Legal drama
- (25) Lowell Thomas Remembers
- (41)E Murogo de Vivir
- (47)M. Hernandez Gemela
- (48)M. Hernandez Gemela
- (49)M. Hernandez Gemela
- 9:30 (13)MOVIE: "Without Violence: Prench obstetrician Dr. Frederick Leboyer" (1970)
- (2)Anyone for Tennyson?
- (25)Black Journal
- (21)Bill Moyers' Journal
- 10:00 (2)Medical Center: Don Rickles, Ruth Suzzi, guests
- (4)Jigsaw John
- (5, 11)News
- (9)New York Report
- (13)MOVIE: "Waltz of the Toreadors" (1952). Performed by Margaret Leighton. Below the play but still original wacky and hilarious
- (31)World Press
- (41)Ei Chner
- (47)Danlela
- (50)The Importance of Being Earnest
- (68)The Eleventh Hour
- 10:30 (8)New Jersey Report
- (21)Long Island Magazine
- (31)Evening Edition
- (47)Ei Informador
- 11:00 (2, 4, 7)News
- (15)Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman
- (9)The Lucy Show
- (11)The Huneymonners
- (11)Litias, Yoga and You
- (21)G.E.D. Spanish
- (41)Ei Reporter 41
- (47)Hugo Leonel Vaccaro
- 11:30 (2)Movie: "Who Slew Auntie Roo?" (1971). Shelley Winters, Mark Lester
- (4)Tonight Show: Bill Cosby, guest host, Lola Falana, Dub Taylor, Victor Kopp, Stan Kahn
- (8)Contemporary Society
- (50)Voyage to Bottom of the Sea
- 7:00 (2)News: Walter Cronkite
- (4)News: Jim Chancellor
- (5)Andy Griffith
- (7)News: Harry Reasoner
- (9)Tommy
- (11)The Mod Squad
- (13)Zoom (R)
- (21)Electric Company
- (31)On the Job
- (4)Walter Mercado
- (60)World Press
- (47)Sollero Y Sin Compromiso
- (50)New Jersey News
- (58)Wall Street Perspective
- 8:00 (2)BALLOON SAFARI: Adventure film shot above Africa's Serengeti Plain and Mt. Kilimanjaro
- (4)RICH LITTLE SHOW: Lawrence Hilton Jacobs, Ron Pallin, Robert Healy, Tom Bosley
- (9)On the Rocks (R)
- (13)Movie: "Roo a Crooked Mile" (1969), Louis Jordan, Mary Tyler Moore, Teacher and international intrigue
- (11)The FBI
- (13)USA: PEOPLE AND POLITICS: Bill Moyers, host. Analysis of Massachusetts Primary
- (21)Black Journal
- (25)Almanac
- (31)Getting On
- (41)Ei Show de Ednita
- (47)Ei Show De Iris Chacon
- (50)Jerseyville
- 8:20 (25)Americans We Remember
- 8:30 (5)Merv Griffin Show
- (7)GOOD HEAVENS: Carl Reiner, Comedy, Rob Reiner, Penny Marshall, guests.
- (13)NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SPECIAL: "The Incredible Machine" (R)
- (21)Masterpiece Theater
- (25)Americans We Remember
- (31)Nova
- (68)The King is Crying
- 8:40 (25)Israel in Israel
- 8:45 (50)Masterpiece Theater
- 9:00 (2)ALL IN THE FAMILY
- (4)Joe Forrester
- (7)TV MOVIE: "Rich Man, Poor Man" (Part VII) (Network cautions that the program deals with mature subject matter)
- (11)CRIMES OF PASSION: Anthony Newlands,

## Cable TV

- TELEPROMPTER MANHATTAN Channel 10
- 9:30 Shalom P.M.
- 6:30 Portrait of a Century: 17th Century Jewish History
- 7:00 Daytime: Penny DuPont, host.
- 8:45 "Kleinstadtbnhbn" — Nieten, German TV series
- 8:50 "Der Kommissar Die Anhalterin," German drama
- MANHATTAN CABLE Channel 10 P.M.
- 8:00 "Kleinstadtbnhbn" — Nieten, German TV series
- 8:45 "Der Kommissar Die Anhalterin," German drama
- field, Councilman Henry J. Stern.
- 18-18:30, WOR-AM: In Conversation, Leonard Harris talks with Martin Scorsese, the film director.
- 18-11, WQCR: The Sound of Dance. John Gruen, host. Kurt Jooss, choreographer.
- 18-Midnight, WQCR: Barry Gray. Discussion.
- 11-11:30, WNYU: Feature. John Bruno, host. "Bessie Smith" (Part I).
- 11:15-11:30 A.M., WOR-AM: Barry Farber. "The Van-Allen Days of Radio."
- 11:30-Midnight WQCR: Casper Cronin, Walter Sullivan, science editor of The New York Times.
- Midnight-5:30 A.M., WQCR: Long John B. Nebel and Candy Jones. Discussion. Robin Moore, author of "The Green Berets."
- Midnight-5 A.M., WBAL: Mickey Waldman. Talk, music.

## News Broadcasts

All News: WGBS, WINS, WNNW, Hourly on the Hour: WQXR, WLTK, WQCA, WNBC, WNCN, WNEW-AM, WOR, WSOJ, Five Minutes in the Hour: WABC (also five minutes to the half-hour), WNYC, WPIX, WRFM. Fifteen Minutes Past the Hour: WPLJ, WRVR.

WABC	77	FM	WUTU	92.3
WABD	120	95.9	WLIR	92.7
WAWZ	130	99.1	WQCA	57.0
WBAF	182.3	WNYC	68.3	
WBAJ	182.3	WNYC	68.3	
WBAK	182.3	WNYC	68.3	
WBAL	182.3	WNYC	68.3	
WBAN	182.3	WNYC	68.3	
WBAP	182.3	WNYC	68.3	
WBAT	182.3	WNYC	68.3	
WBAY	182.3	WNYC	68.3	
WBBC	120	95.9	WVBC	92.7
WBBD	120	95.9	WVBD	92.7
WBCE	120	95.9	WVCE	92.7
WBDE	120	95.9	WVDE	92.7
WBDF	120	95.9	WVDF	92.7
WBEG	120	95.9	WVEG	92.7
WBEM	120	95.9	WVEM	92.7
WBEN	120	95.9	WVEN	92.7
WBEO	120	95.9	WVBO	92.7
WBEP	120	95.9	WVBP	92.7
WBES	120	95.9	WVES	92.7
WBET	120	95.9	WVET	92.7
WBFB	120	95.9	WVFB	92.7
WBFD	120	95.9	WVFD	92.7
WBFE	120	95.9	WVFE	92.7
WBFG	120	95.9	WVFG	92.7
WBFI	120	95.9	WVFI	92.7
WBFL	120	95.9	WVFL	92.7
WBGM	120	95.9	WVGM	92.7
WBGN	120	95.9	WVGN	92.7
WBGO	120	95.9	WVGO	92.7
WBGP	120	95.9	WVGP	92.7
WBGS	120	95.9	WVGS	92.7
WBGT	120	95.9	WVGT	92.7
WBGU	120	95.9	WVGU	92.7
WBGV	120	95.9	WVGV	92.7
WBGW	120	95.9	WVGW	92.7
WBH	120	95.9	WBH	120
WBIA	120	95.9	WBIA	120
WBIB	120	95.9	WBIB	120
WBIC	120	95.9	WBIC	120
WBID	120	95.9	WBID	120
WBIE	120	95.9	WBIE	120
WBIF	120	95.9	WBIF	120
WBIG	120	95.9	WBIG	120
WBII	120	95.9	WBII	120
WBIL	120	95.9	WBIL	120
WBIM	120	95.9	WBIM	120
WBIN	120	95.9	WBIN	120
WBIO	120	95.9	WBIO	120
WBIP	120	95.9	WBIP	120
WBIS	120	95.9	WBIS	120
WBIT	120	95.9	WBIT	120
WBIV	120	95.9	WBIV	120
WBIX	120	95.9	WBIX	120
WBIZ	120	95.9	WBIZ	120
WBIA	120	95.9	WBIA	120

**Held to Aid 7 Brooklyn Cultural Organizations**

...for six at her home with a menu limited to state-grown products. The winning bid on that was \$1,500.

Meals with celebrities seemed popular on the auction list. Monique Van Vooren, the actress, came onto the stage just after the Black Angus bull went for \$800 and said she was willing to make dinner for a guest in her apartment.

Bidding in the studio opened only at \$100. It was not brisk. "I think I'm worth more than that cow," she said, with a trace of plaintiveness.

The price went to \$300, but she was still unsatisfied. Glancing toward the Governor's table, she said: "Governor Carey, I voted for you; vote for me."

Nothing was heard from the Governor's table, and Miss Van Vooren's dinner invitation eventually sold for \$500.

That was \$7,500 less than a caller identified as Tom Edwards bid for a dinner date with Miss U.S.A., Summer Bartholomew, and her chaperone.

Spirit insulted

It was not immediately stated by the master of ceremonies if that \$3,000 bid was authentic or just one of the dozens of spurious telephoned bids that insulted the occasion's spirit of donation, snarled the auctioneering process and forced the show's producer, Mel Bailey, to order television audience bidding stopped for long stretches.

The 20 telephones were cut off within the first half hour after bidding on a \$325 barber's chair had soared to \$45,000 and offers on a \$400 rug shot up to \$59,000.

Televised admonishments against crank calls before each reopening of the phone lines did not deter bidding up to \$950 for eight gallons of ice cream and \$500 for six tickets to a children's TV show.

Time consumed with such pranks contributed to a slow pace that left about two-thirds of the offerings listed unactioned. Rapid-fire bid-taking to squeeze choice items in during the show's waning minutes near 3 A.M. resulted in two seeming bargains—one week trips with all expenses paid, one to Morocco for two at \$1,700 and one to a European capital for \$1,400.

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AN INTRIGUING LOOK AT A NEW CHILD-DELIVERY METHOD.

TONIGHT AT 9:30

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Here's my check for:

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**Find out something about your creditors. After all, they now everything about you.**

It has been called the foundation of the economy. This week Joan Lunden look at that foundation.

at the people who laid it. You and yours.

talks to the people who give and to the people who get

people who use it. And to the 10 abuse it.

find out how you're checked and you're given credit. And

what you can do if it's not given to you.

What credit can do for you. And what it can do to you.

You'll even find out what to do if you've gotten credit. And then gotten in over your head.

In "Credit: The Other National Debt" Joan Lunden takes a look at our spending—and over-spending—habits.

Time in for this in-depth investigation of the people who usually investigate you.

**"Credit: The Other National Debt"**

Reported by Joan Lunden. Mon.-Fri. 6 pm Eyewitness News

**COMING**

**ANNEL 13**





# The Playboy World

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1976

## NEW YORK PLAYBOY CLUB OPENS TONIGHT

### Come To The Cabaret

David Steinberg and Lainie Kazan  
Headline Opening Week.

Bill Cosby Stars Saturday Night.



David Steinberg Lainie Kazan

NEW YORK, March 8—David Steinberg and Lainie Kazan headline the opening week of the New York Playboy Club. On Saturday night, in addition to the big show in the Cabaret Room, Bill Cosby makes it a night to remember with a block-buster appearance in the Playroom.

Vicor Lownes, Senior Vice-President of Playboy Enterprises Inc., was quoted as saying, "The Playboy entertainment policy year round will feature a combination of fresh new talent along with top name entertainers. The Cabaret Room will give New Yorkers and out-of-town members the best entertainment value anywhere. Combining dinner, drinks, a great show, and all the other facilities in the clubs at a price reminiscent of pre-inflation days."

The Cabaret Room will be open 6 nights a week. With 2 shows nightly. Plus a special late show Friday and Saturday.



Bill Cosby

### "New York Is Still The Greatest City In The World"

Hugh Hefner Gives Mayor Key To Club

NEW YORK, March 8—"I still think New York is the greatest city in the world and New Yorkers deserve the greatest club in the world," says Hugh Hefner, founder of the Playboy Empire. "That's why we've invested \$3,000,000 to give the New York Playboy Club a totally new look."

The Mayor is presenting Mr. Hefner with a certificate of appreciation welcoming the new club to New York City. Mr. Hefner, in return, will be giving the Mayor an honorary key to the Playboy Club.

Hefner will also present the P.A.L. with a donation which will go towards future athletic programs for young boys in the city.

The opening tonight will be one of the most sparkling events of the season.



Joining Mr. Hefner will be top names from the world of entertainment, sports, society and politics.



### 59th Street Lights Up With The Biggest Entertainment Complex In New York

Tonight By Invitation Only • Tomorrow Open To All Keyholders

NEW YORK, March 8—Located in the heart of New York City, 59th Street, The New York Playboy Club, the biggest and most regular entertainment center in New York, officially opens tonight. Floors of eating, drinking, dancing, entertainment, Bunnies, and one of the best entertainment values in the city.

Entering through the lobby, you can see three levels of the once. The Living Room. The discotheque. And the Playmate Bar.

The Living Room is designed to create a relaxed, comfortable sphere to enjoy a drink, listen to music, and sample a great buffet or dinner.

From the Living Room you look on to the "Mushroom" dance which blossoms into a swinging discotheque with live music and from 5:30 to closing.

Underneath it all, you'll find one of the greatest saloons in New York. The Playmate Bar. Try your luck at one of the electronic games: just while away the time with an oversized drink and an oversized sandwich right from the carving board. It's a cozy informal bar to become your favorite hang-out.

Up on the second floor the mood changes with the VIP Room, an elegant romantic restaurant specializing in great steaks, fresh lobsters and exciting international cuisine. A meal in the VIP Room is an occasion in itself.

Then off we go to off-Broadway, Playboy style, in the Playroom, a jewel of a showroom that hosts BUNNIES '76. A singing, comedy revue starring 10 bubbly, beautiful Bunnies. It opens reviews in Chicago, and New Yorkers are sure to hop on the bandwagon.

Top performers like Bill Cosby, David Steinberg, Lainie Kazan, Sandy Baton will all be coming to the Club. The spectacular four-level showroom on the 4th floor. It's the place the brightest stars of today and the rising stars of tomorrow.

The Party Room tops it off. Take over the entire floor for a party. Have a banquet for up to 175 people. Use it for your next meeting. There's a complete audio-visual system. It can even be converted into a discotheque with a strobe light show. There's a full service available complete with Bunnies.

John Dema, your host and General Manager of the Club, says "It's all here. Delicious food. Giant drinks. Great entertainment. And of course our beautiful Bunnies."

It's a whole night on the town under one roof. It's the Playboy Club. The most entertainment you can get in any of our any one time. Anywhere.

### Bunny Reunion This Wednesday

All former Bunnies are invited to an open house cocktail party, Wednesday, March 10th. This reunion will be one of the high points in the Club's gala opening-week celebration. Ex-Bunnies from all over the country will make this the largest Bunny Reunion ever. It's all happening between 5 and 7 p.m., and of course, the club will still be open to all keyholders.

So, if you're an ex-Bunny, be there. It's sure to be quite an evening.

### CLUB KEY NOW OPENS MORE DOORS

NEW YORK, March 8—Keyholders can now take advantage of the new Keyholder's Special Program. Free copies of Playboy or Oui (at least a \$15.50 newsstand value), and lots of other offers that will be posted at the club monthly. Including in-club surprises, free tickets to movies and sports events.

Furthermore, keyholders can now charge their entertainment and gift purchases to their favorite credit card.

Non-keyholders can apply for a Playboy key with the Customer Service Bunny right at the club and enjoy the fun immediately.

And as always, the key opens doors at Playboy Clubs throughout the U.S., Montreal, Jamaica and Great Britain. As well as a 10% discount at all Playboy Resort Hotels.

Starting March 15th the Playboy Club will be open for lunch. An "all you can eat" buffet in the Living Room. Over-stuffed sandwiches in the Playmate Bar. Continental dining in the VIP Room. For reservations for the VIP Room, the Playroom, and the Cabaret call Playboy 2-3100.



### John Paul Gillen Leaves Four Seasons To Head VIP Room

NEW YORK, March 8—John Paul Gillen, formerly of the Four Seasons, is now head chef at the VIP Room, the Playboy Club's gourmet restaurant.

He'll be preparing dishes like Sea Food Portuguese, Baby Rack of Spring Lamb, Tourmeos Wellington, and other specialties every day.

But the big attraction in the VIP Room will be one of the best steaks in New York City and live Maine lobsters shipped in daily.

To end your meal on a sweet note, Gillen has some irresistible desserts in store. Sicilian Cheesecake, Austrian Sachertorte, and Polachinka, just to name three. And starting March 15th, the VIP Room will be open for lunch Monday through Friday.

The VIP Room isn't the only place to get a great meal at the club. If you're in the mood for something a bit more informal, there's an elaborate hot buffet waiting in the Living Room. An "all you can eat" dinner is only \$5.95. Starting March 15th the club will be open for lunch with a \$3.95 buffet.

At midnight the Living Room buffet turns into the "Last of the Great 50¢ Breakfasts." Eggs, Canadian bacon, muffins and coffee for just four bits.



Or down at the Playmate Bar, a giant freshly curved sandwich yourself to a table full of salads and soups. And have your choice of a giant Playboy drink too. If you're seeing one of these, don't have a delicious steak in the Living Room, right in the show can't beat the price. Just \$3.95. No matter where you are, you'll get great food, giant drinks, and Bunnies to serve you. At the club. The New York Playboy Club. For reservations for the Playroom, and the Cabaret call Playboy 2-3100.

### 120 Bunnies Anxiously Await Their Debut



"Hi, I'm your Bunny Aleida."

NEW YORK, March 8—There were days of auditions. More than 2,400 young women applied for the job. They came from every walk of life. Actresses, models, bank tellers, college students, housewives, even opera singers.

The prize—a pair of satin ears, a cotton tail and the chance to earn as much as \$500 a week as a Bunny at the New York Playboy Club.

Poise, charm and beauty were the deciding factors. The judges had a difficult task, because only 120 would be chosen. Aleida Carpena was one of the lucky survivors.

Aleida was a model and TV actress before becoming a Bunny. When asked what she thought her new job would be like, she commented, "It's a lot like acting. Except here it's a new show every night."

"As bright and cheerful a package as anyone could wish for. The material is fresh and funny with a lot of topical humor and an emphasis on sex, of course." Chicago Sun-Times

"It's cute, fun, lively and it works splendidly... a bright package, bubbling with good humor... a well-rounded divertimento which kicks up its heels and goes!" Chicago Tribune

Hugh M. Hefner presents a Ray Golden Production of

Now appearing nightly in the Playroom.

**THE NEW YORK PLAYBOY CLUB**

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.